THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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No. 55,601—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
22nd Mar.	PERSIA	8000	----	---
30th "	MARMORA	16500	----	---
4th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	----	---
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	----	---
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	----	---
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
17th "	ARABIA	8000	----	---
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	----	---
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	----	---

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1913	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1913
City of Calcutta	7515	----	----	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5394	----	----	----	30 "
City of Sparta	5417	----	----	6 Apl	----
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7810	12 "	7 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6521	10 Apll.	3 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	4391	25 "	19 "	8 June*	----
City of Sparta	5415	25 May	18 June	9 July*	----
City of Paris	9200	14 "	9 "	20 July†	----
City of Manchester	5551	8 June	2 July	23 July	----
City of York	7800	18 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Corinth	5442	27 "	21 "	16 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5391	30 "	12 "	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6529	20 "	22 "	13 "	
New Twin Screw Steamer	9000	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Sparta	5415	31 "	18 Sept	3 Oct.	
City of Calcutta	7530	29 "	21 "	11 "	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.
* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1913
City of Calcutta	7515	29 Aug.	Naples.... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	12 Sept.	Marseilles 21 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7000	28 "	Naples..... 6 Oct.	29 Oct.
City of Corinth	5442	3 Oct.	----	22 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	14 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	6 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5341	21 "	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Shanghai	----	31 "	Marseilles 6 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	9000	8 Nov.	Marseilles 15 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	20 "	----	12 Dec.
City of Benares	6978	30 "	----	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

PARIS.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	378	681	495	648
" London via Marseilles	653	1,061	480	809
" Liverpool	606	957	463	706

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Lights and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

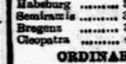
KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. R. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	28th Mar.	9 a.m.	*G.M.
Linga	2154	Friday	29th Mar.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	25th Mar.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & G.M.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Gutch Mandvie.
*Gutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail-Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 28th March calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 27th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S.S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 23rd March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 6th April,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

22rd March, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th "
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	23rd Mar.
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April
† Austria	7583	D. Cosulich	28th "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750		
To London via Trieste	" 579	to	644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903	"	1,033*

Second Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525		
To London via Trieste	" 429	to	449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 653	"	723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675		
To London via Trieste	" 529	to	594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 833	"	963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	5th April

For further particulars regarding passage apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
62, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

CANVAS
DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS
For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. IT'S NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try Now Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath; Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Established 7th September, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
Head Office :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Capital Called up	"	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	...	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	...	" 30,000,000
Reserve Funds	...	" 17,500,000

Head Office :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£	900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent., per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£	1,600,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HANKOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HONGKONG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
	PEKING	ZOLLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent,
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NON-PERISSOLOGICAL ELOQUENCE

"Since 1891 I have one of your open face Silver Campaign" "Watches No. 21,590 in use, during this period it has only cost" "me about Rupees 6 for cleaning, new hands and replacing glass," "and it still keeps A. I. time"

The original of the above communication dated 29th February 1912 may be seen at our establishment.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

	Nickel	Silver	Gold 14ct. Case	Gold 18ct Case
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Crystal face	25	40	100	175
Hunting	...	45	135	225
Halfhunting	...	45	140	235

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS AND JEWELLERS &C.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GAZETTE SPECIAL

ON THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY, 1912, THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF

GUJARATI REMINGTONS

Left New York, these Machines are expected to arrive in Bombay, about the middle of March, meantime specimens of writing and Diagram of Keyboard may be inspected, and appointments made to have the machine brought for your inspection, at the Bombay Office of the

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.,
75, HORNBY ROAD, (FORT).

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED "SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET "SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

It is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	"	"
Chester	125°	"	"
Devoe's	125°	"	"
Monkey	125°	"	"

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

B. O. C KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.
BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

EASTER 1912.
MONGINI BROTHERS.
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR
EASTER EGGS.

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.
in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS.
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS
Box shape Chocolate EASTER EGGS to be filled with sweets.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using ...

ELESKA
DRY MILK COCOA
In ½lb and 1lb tins

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED.
ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders and Creditors of the BANK OF BURMA, Ld., in Liquidation will be held on Wednesday next the 27th inst., at 5-30 p.m., at the Hall of the Native Share and Stockholders Association, Hummum Street, Bombay, for the purpose of considering whether in view of the abortive meeting of Shareholders at Rangoon application should not be made to the court to give effect to the resolutions passed at the General Meeting in Bombay, on the 24th February last and (2) who should be suggested as Liquidator in the event of the resignation of Mr. Holdsworth. No proxies are required.

SOHRAB R. DAVAR,
Hon. Secretary to the Bombay Committee of Shareholders and Depositors.
Davar's College of Commerce,
24, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that CHARLES JOSEPH GONSALVES, has contracted TO SELL to our client JETHABHAI GOVINDJI, the property hereunder described, All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazindari land situate on the South side of Caval Street, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eight and half square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward C. No. 3765, and Street No. 101, and bounded on the East by a piece of land belonging to the Fazindar and used as a passage on the West partly by the property of Mrs. Anna Clara Viegas and partly by the property of Mr. J. J. De Souza, on the North by the said Caval Street, and on the South by the property of the said Mrs. Anna Clara Viegas and which premises are now in the possession of the said Charles Joseph Gonsalves.—Dated this 22nd day of March, 1912.

MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI, HIRALAL & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ELECTRICIAN.

WANTED atonce, an ELECTRICIAN to take charge of electric light plant in Karachi with 20 horse power Crossley's suction gas engine and producer. Pay Rs. 100 per month with free house. Apply in own handwriting, giving full particulars of qualifications, caste and age to.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Karachi Buildings District,
Public Works Department,
Karachi.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SALE OF SCRAP METALS.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, Trichinopoly, upto 4 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 18th April, 1912, for the purchase of Brass, Iron, Steel and Zinc Scrap, available at Negapatam and at the Depots at Madura, Trichinopoly and Vikravandi, etc.

2. Tenders should be superscribed "TENDER FOR SCRAP."

3. The articles, for which tenders have been accepted must be paid for in full within FIFTEEN days, and removal effected within NINETY days, from the date of notification of the acceptance of a tender.

4. A detailed Tender form and Schedule (price rupees two), to which is attached a detailed Notice containing the terms and conditions, etc., of the sale, and any other particulars can be had on application to the SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, Negapatam.

5. The Agent, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, will not consider any tender except on the Company's authorised form as aforesaid, and does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender, nor to assign any reason for non-acceptance. He further reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in part.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenes will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

JJ&S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY
The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it
Famous for over 100 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

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CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Byculla, 21st March, 1912.

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SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VERSOWA, NEAR B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY, ANDHERI STATION.

High Court,
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 677 of 1911.
Mariambai vs. Mahomedbhai and others.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver of the estate of the deceased Mahomedbhai Ladha Khatao; by a consent order dated the 19th day of October, 1911, made in the above suit, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1912, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon :—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that pieces or parcel of ground admeasuring 16 gunthas (1,936 S. Y.) or thereabouts, together with a bungalow or dwelling-house and outhouses, mango palm and other trees standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Versova, near Andheri, in the District of Thana, and registered in the books of the Collectors of Thana under Survey No. 84, Pot No. 1, and bounded on or towards the East by an oart known as the Christian Church Wadi, on or towards the West by the Bough of Parsi Rustomji Manekji, on or towards the North by an oart belonging to Anandrao Vithoba, and on or towards the South by an oart belonging to Janoba Mungesh Palekar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their Office, at Prince Building, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, at Bapty Road, near Grant Road.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 861 of 1911.

Sarabai, widow of Noor Mahomed of Ayub.....Plaintiff.
Vs.
Sarabai, widow of Ayub Omer and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the above Suit, dated the 4th day of March, 1912, Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 25th day of March, 1912, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises at 4-30 p. m, (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the southern side of the street formerly called Osmanbhai Sewer Lane, near Grant Road, and called Bapty Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 6943, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 2433 and 2434, and Street No. 128 and (1), and bounded as follows, i e :—On or towards the east by the vacant ground of Cammrudin Hyderali, on or towards the west by the vacant ground of Hussenalli Dossaji on or towards the north by the said Osmarkhadi Sewer Lane or Bapty Road and on or towards the south by the property of Sorabji Hormusji Bamji.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. C. P. D. Cunha, Solicitor for the Receiver, at his office in Sohrab House, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE of the Balance of the STORES of the Gujrat Candle Factory, and Asbestos Work.Co., in the Compound of Hindu Mashkwar Temple at Hunraj Lane, at the foot of the Byculla Bridge, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator, appointed in the matter of the Gujrat Candle Factory and Asbestos Co., Ltd., and pursuant to the judge's order dated the 3rd day of February, 1912, and in the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the abovementioned Factory Premises, the balance of the stores and property including one large corrugated iron shed belonging to the said Gujrat Candle Factory or lying at the factory premises.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the goods removed immediately the next day after the sale.

The goods are on view.
Machinery are on view.

SALE OF A HUMBER MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 3 p. m. (S. T.) the following :—

1 Humber motor car, 15 H. P., 4 cylinders with high tention magneto ignition, phaeton touring body 8 c. d. by 9o wheels, 2 Acetyline lamps and 2 K. O. side lamps, a set of vulcanising apparatus and accessories. The car is recently fitted with two new tyres and tubes and is in perfect order.

SALE at the Office of the Receiver in the High Court, Building, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of March, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate in the City of Karrachee.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 36 of 1907.

Noorbhai Abdul Hussein and others.....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna, and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit in pursuance of the Consent Decree made therein on the 13th day of February, 1912, the undersigned will sell on THURSDAY, the 28th day of March, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Receiver's Office, High Court, within the Fort, the right, title and interest of the several parties to the above suit in the following property :—

All and singular that plot of ground situate in the Market Quarter of the City of Kurrachee, Registered No. 88, in the map marked sheet C. No. 6, containing 573 and 77 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the east by Napier Road, on or towards the west by No. 1 Kutchiwada Lane, on or towards the north by the plot No. 89, and on or towards the south by Marriott Road. The same is delineated in the plan drawn in the Certificate in respect thereof dated the 3rd day of December 1877 granted by the Collector of Kurrachee, to Jeewanjee and Wullecji Noorbhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Attorneys for the Receiver herein at their office, at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1912.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON SAFES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver, in Suit No. 926 of 1911, Umedbhai vs. Hospital, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Galalwady, near Fydhonee, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

About 68 large and small single and double door safes, mostly Bombay-made and some Vienna-made and safe fittings.

Each safe will be sold at a time.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the safes are on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sets of drawing-room, suits of sofas, and chairs, zoonda almyrah, side-boards, screens, iron safes, phonographs with records, pianos, cupboards, chairs, single and double door almyrahs, easy chairs, &c., &c.

4 Typewriters of Petersburgh, Densmore, Sun and Hammond makers.

1-9 Stops organ, in good order.

AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. W. Brough Simpson, such as 2 cases fruit knives and forks, 2 cases fish knives and forks by Teacher & Co., Ld., 1 plated dinner gong, claret jugs, spoons, forks and a large lot of silverware such as mirrors, frames, fancystands &c., &c.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Abdul Tyeb Gulam Hoosein, an Insolvent—

1 handsome rubber-tyred vis-a-vis with a yo ung bay Arab horse and harness.

The property of a gentleman :—

1 Darraque double cylinder, about 12 h. p. 4 seated magneto ignition motor car, in running order.

1 10-12 h. p. 2 cylinder old Touring body back door hood. Clement Boyard Motor Car, battery ignition with lamps, tools, complete in good running order.

AUCTION SALE of a dwelling-house at Bandora near St. Andrew's Church and next to Dr. Oliveira's house.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, as the Administrator of the estate of the late Maria Thereza Miranda, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th day of March 1912 at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS :—All that piece of land with a dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate at Chimbai, Bandora, Districts Thana, Ilda Salsette admeasuring from East to West 56 feet and from North to South 30 feet and assessed by the Municipality under No. 24, and bounded on the West by Mrs. Oliveira's house, on the South by Mr. Baptista's house, on the East by a compound, belonging to the late Mrs. Natalia Gonsalves and on the North by the property of Mr. John Domingo D'Mello.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 23rd March 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for lovers of Art.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLOURS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, next to Messrs. King and Co. and opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., one lot of very valuable historical and classical oil paintings, water colours, engravings, etchings, photogravure, chromos, facsimile, reproduction, etc., etc. by eminent artists in rich frames.

The above pictures are very strongly recommended to lovers of arts and also to persons who have to furnish their palaces and bungalows artistically.

No reasonable private offer will be refused before Auction sale.

The above is now on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also a few pieces of furnitures such as chairs, child's cot, complete, child wicker chair, one lot toys, darrie, one brass beam scale with weights, leather bags, one lot books, three ice cream machines, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 bay Arab horse, aged, goes well in harness and saddle.

1 English C. spring victoria in a perfectly strong and brand new condition, with imperial Ball bearing rubber tyres wheels, extra pole for a single horse and all the other up-to-date requirements, with a pair of horses is of the real English blood with chestnut colour and a set of harness mounted with electroplated fitting.

The property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

1 fast and showy brown waler gelding, 15-1, regularly driven in Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED Property at Hoosria Street, Second Nagpada.

Under instructions from Mr. Gulabchand Vanaji, the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Zulikabai, widow and administratrix of the property and credits of Haji Moosa Haji Mahomed Baipari, deceased, and Hasifabai, daughter of the said Haji Moosa Haji Mahomed Baipari, the Mortgagors, and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the indenture of mortgage dated 2nd day of May, 1911, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said Gulabchand Vanaji (the mortgagee) of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction the property described below on the premises, at 4-30 p. m., on THURSDAY the 11th April next.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement ninety (90) square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being on the east side of Hoosria Street, second Nagpada, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Registered by the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under Old No. 1275, New No. 8439, Old Survey No. 2401, and New Survey No. 3857, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 201, and Street Nos. 117, 119, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Hoozria Street aforesaid, on or towards the north by the house of Mariambai deceased, and on or towards the south by the house of Shaik Ismail bin Shaik Moosa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, for the mortgagee, at their office, No, 29, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BOYLE—Feb. 26, at Enagh Lodge, Londonderry, the wife of the Hon. James Boyle, Royal Scots Fusiliers of a son.

BAILEY—Feb. 28, at St. James's Place, Fermoy, the wife of Capt. V. T. Bailey, 8th the King's Regt, of a daughter.

FULTON—Feb, 29, at Lisburn, Sevenoaks, Kent, to Capt. and Mrs. Henry Fulton, a son.

MARRS—Feb, 28, at 4 Longford, Terrace, Kingstown. Dublin, the wife of the Rev. A. J. Marrs, of a son.

TRAVERS—March 3, at Mont Collins, Chiddingford, the wife of Capt. R. H. Travers, R. N. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HENEAGE—DU BOULAY—March 2, at St. John's Church, Ryde, I. W., Capt. Algernon Heneage, R. N., M. V. O., son of the late Major Clement Walker Heneage, V. C., of Compton Bassett, Wilts, to Helen Mary, daughter of Capt. E. du Boulay, late Royal Horse Art., of Belknap, St. John's Park, Ryde.

MURRAY—JENNINGS—Feb. 24, at Plymouth, Engineer-Commander G. W. Murray, of his Majesty's ship Defence, to (Daisy) Rachel Susan, daughter of Richard Lukin Jennings, of South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.

DEATHS.

CARTER—Feb. 26, at Warbrook, Newsham Drive, Liverpool, Elisabeth, widow of Capt. James Hardman Carter, and daughter of the late Thomas Hodgson, Harbour Master of Liverpool.

DUBOIS-PHILLIPS—Feb. 27, at 5 Lancaster Road, Birkdale, Lancashire, Staff-Commander Edward Charles Dubois-Phillips, R. N. F. R. G. S.

SALWEY—March 1, at Ringstead, Cambridge Road, Worthing, Eliza Constance, widow of the late Arthur Salwey, Commander R. N., aged 82.

WILSON—Feb, 29, at Rauceby, Lincoln, Major-Gen. Sir Mildmay Willson, K. C. B., aged 64.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay 14th Extra Meeting.
Variety Entertainment, Baudmann's Opera House, 9-30.
Y. M. C. A. Tennis Final.
Parmanandas Jivandas Hindu Gymkhana Annual Meeting in Pavilion, 6-15.
Y. M. C. A. Lecture on "Florence Nightingale" by her niece Mrs. Nixon, 9 p.m.
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "With time and patience, the mulberry leaf becomes silk."

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., to-day.

YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LECTURE.—The lecture on Florence Nightingale by Mrs. Nixon will be given in the Young Men's Christian Association Lecture Hall, Thursday March 28th at 9-15 p. m., and not to-day as previously announced.

REPORTED THEFT.—Rahimatalli Shah Kasamali, a dealer in country medicines at Bhendi Bazaar has reported to the police the theft of gold embroidered cloth and onah collectively valued at Rs. 342 from his room.

BROACH COTTON.—Cotton merchants are invited to auction sale of Broach cotton to be held at Dharwar and to send their agents etc., to buy the cotton and thus give encouragement for the extended cultivation of that cotton in this district.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Assaye" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2. p. m. on Wednesday the 27th inst. Parcel mail for Hong-Kong closes at the New G. P. O. at 2 p. m. on the same day.

MODH BOARDING SCHOOL.—The annual gathering of Shah Parbhudas Jeevandas Kothari and Shah Mulchand Vassaji Modh Vanik Boarding School, will be held, at Shah Parbhudas Jeevandas Kothari's Wadi, Mint Road, to-morrow at 4 p.m. (B.T.), under the Presidentship of Mr. Chhaganlal Dahyabhai, Solicitor of High Court.

ARTICLED CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting of the Association will be held at the house of Mr F. B. Tyabji, Chowpatti to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. when the chair will be taken by Prof. F. B. Tyabji, Bar-at-Law. Subject of debate :—"That Khirodi and Emperor XV Cal.-L. J.-15 was wrongly decided." Mr. N. H. Pandia M. A. LL. B., Neg. Mr. D. J. Nanavaty B. A. LL. B.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following Selection of music commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	The Teyer's Tail	Thurban
Valse	The Katerual Valse	Leo Fall
Selection	La Boheme	Puccini
Ballet Music	Rosamunde	Schubert
Mexicon Romance	Cascheco	Reeves
Selection	Miss Hook of Holland	Rabens
Sketch	Ireland for Ever	Myddleton

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. H. Pigots, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	The Entry of Gladiator	Fucik
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Valse	Yip-i-Addy	Bose
Selection	Florodora	Stuart
Dance	The Grasshoppers	Bucalossi
Selection	Student's Songs	Douglas
Japanese Romance	Poppies	Moret

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day :—

March	Where Glory Leads	Bidgood
Overture	Macbeth	Hatton
Selection	Rienzi	Sullivan
Valse	A Tz	Waldteufel
Song	Good bye	Taste
Serenata	Love in Idleness	Macbeth
Selection	A Country Girl	Monckton
Fantasia	A Pastoral Scene	Hume

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m., to-day :—

March	Mussoorie	Hoyle
Clarionet Solo	Concert Arie	Bergson
a Two Step		
Patrol	The Baby Parade	Pryor
b Bell Gavotte	Ye Olden Chimes	Batten
Grand Selection	Reminiscences of Donizette	Arr by Godfrey
Valse	Mein Schonster Lag in Berlin	Gung'l
a Intermezzo	Loves dream after the Ball	Csibulka
b An Indian Romance	Hobomoko	Reeves
Selection	The Toreador	Caryll

MAIDANIA.

There will be a Skating Fancy Dress Carnival to-night at "Maidania" and special prizes are being offered for the most effective and original costumes. As the attendance is likely to be large the public should make a special point of being early so as to secure seats.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

Dr. Sukhia Sues "Jam-e-Jamshed."

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit brought by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia against Firoze R. Ratnagar, a contributor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" and the proprietor and editor of the same newspapers to recover Rs. 9,000 by way of damages for defamation.

Mr. E. B. Raikes, with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. D. N. Bahadurji appeared for the first defendant and Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. D. F. Mulla for the second and third defendants. Both these sets of counsel were instructed by Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabbhai and Billimoria.

The plaintiff stated that he was a member of the Parsi Zoroastrian community and was in the habit of taking a prominent part in the discussion of matters of interest to the community. The first defendant had written a letter, dated the 26th January, which was published in the "Jam-e-Jamshed," of which the second defendant was the proprietor and the third defendant editor, printer and publisher, in which the first defendant's falsely and maliciously published of the plaintiff words by which the defendant meant and intended to suggest to the readers that the plaintiff had frequently threatened the late Sir Jamshetji Jijibhoy, fourth baronet, and other leaders of the community that he would create disturbances at the Anjuman meetings and would prevent business being proceeded with, if he were not allowed to make speeches. These imputations, the plaintiff said, were a baseless, false and malicious libel on him. The second and third defendants falsely and maliciously published the letter in their newspaper on the 28th January, in consequence of which, the plaintiff was put to great pain and distress of mind and had suffered very great damage. He, therefore, prayed as above stated.

The first defendant, in his written statement, said that the words were no libel but a fair comment mabe in good faith and without malice upon certain matters of public interest, namely, the candidature of the plaintiff for a seat on the board of trustees of the Parsi Panchayet for which the plaintiff had put himself prominently forward and was vigorously canvassing. Without prejudice to the above, he said that the words were true in substance and in fact. He, therefore, submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The second and third defendants put in a similar defence.

Pleadings having been read, Mr. Wadia, for the first defendant, applied for an amendment of his written statement by adding the words "the statement complained of was published by him on a privileged occasion and he honestly believed the same to be true."

Mr. Davar, for the other defendants, joined in the application.

Mr. Raikes objected to it, and said that the amendment was obviously demurrable.

His Lordship inquired what the privileged occasion was.

Mr. Wadia stated that both the interview at Neral station and the election of the Panchayet trustees were privileged. The occasion was privileged because from a public platform the plaintiff had said that he ought to be elected a trustee, and this letter was a reply to the statement to telling the Parsi community that such and such a person was unfit for the board of trustees.

Mr. Wadia cited several English cases in support of his contention and relied on order 6, Rule 17 of the Civil Procedure Code. He said that it was absolutely necessary to go into the facts to convince his Lordship that privilege should be claimed.

Mr. Davar said that Dr. Sukhia's speeches at the Novelty Theatre were reported fully in other papers and his clients, bona fide, published the letter in reply to the speeches. His clients placed the views of the first defendant before the community, who were vitally interested. That was, therefore, he contended a privileged occasion.

Mr. Raikes submitted that the amendment should not be allowed simply on the ground that it was absolutely futile and demmurrable. The veiled object of the other side was to entertain the community by cross-examining Dr. Sukhia. The onus of showing that the occasion was previleged was on the defendant. It could not be said that Dr. Sukhia had, in his lectures, cast reflections on the first defendant.

His Lorship granted leave to amend the written statement.

Issues were raised and Mr. Raikes objected to the issue of privilege because it was irrelevant.

His Lordship upheld that contention and ordered that the issue should be struck off.

Mr. Raikes also raised an issue of express malice on the part of the defendants or any one of them.

Mr. Raikes in opening the plaintiff's case, said his client considered himself grossly libelled and he, therefore, wished to place all the facts before the Court. Dr. Sukhia did not wish to make money out of it, but wished to establish his character by giving evidence and did wish that he should be vindicated by being awarded substantial damages. He was perfectly willing to give the amount to charity after deducting his expenses. He had not much to say in openings but he would read the letter complained of; but before he did so, it was interesting to know the facts of the publication. The letter ended with a most direct challenge to try his remedy in libel. Dr. Sukhia came out and sued. It was not uncommon that people at first in such cases were bold but afterwards became much more timid and retired on pleas of fair comment, privilege and so on. His client had, by his actions, gained the right to have a little further insight given into the way in which the letter was published. They had inspection of the draft letter, which was not in the first defendant's handwriting. He did not know whose product it was. The original letter also was not in the hand of the first defendant, but it was partly in a feminine hand and partly in the hand of each of the defendants. That was very interesting as showing how the letter was touched up.

Counsel next referred to the indemnity taken from the first defendant by the other two and said that this was not a question of men commenting on questions of public interest, but here they set out meaning to draw the man and meaning to go near the law of libel and taking precautions before the publication. This was not the first time, counsel added, that Dr. Sukhia had had to complain of the treatment he had received at the hands of this paper. That was relevant on the question of malice. Dr. Sukhia came to Court when he thought that the matter had gone too far and when allegations of underhand and unfair conduct were made against him.

Commenting on one part of the letter referring to the death of Dr. Sukhia's daughter, Mr. Raikes said that he had never seen such officiousness in a newspaper. Counsel said that so far as he could see that the manuscript was apparently touched up by the second and third defendants and the worst part of it appeared to be their product. This letter, counsel said, was published on the 28th January, and even before that the relations of Dr. Sukhia with his paper had not been very friendly and it had shown hostility to him on various occasions. With regard to the first defendant, Dr. Sukhia, so far as he recollected, had conflict with him once at the close of a meeting when the defendant spoke to him rather rudely, otherwise he was quite unknown to Dr. Sukhia.

Even now, counsel went on to say, they had justified the letter, but from the answers to the interrogatories it appeared that the defendants had been fishing for facts and they were tied down to two meetings about which they could not say anything definite.

With regard to malice, counsel said that recently several letters were written against him, which he read to the court.

Further hearing was at this stage adjourned.

A VEXATIOUS CAVEAT.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar disposed of the testamentary suit in which one Jamnabai, widow, prayed for letters of administration and one Harakhbai, widow, filed a "caveat."

In disposing of the suit, His Lordship said:—In this suit yesterday an application was made to me for the appointment of an administrator "pendente lite." Both parties, assuming that it was a suit of substance, argued the motion of motion as to whether an administrator should be appointed or not. After I understood the facts, I asked the parties whether they were ready to go to a hearing, and on their stating that they were ready, I ordered the suit to be put down for hearing this morning. If this order had not been made, in all probability the parties would have gone on for the next twelve months carrying on correspondence through their solicitors, wrangling with each other, making interlomtory applications and incurring costs of many thousands of rupees.

"When the matter is put down for hearing, I find that there is not one single reason of any substance that learned Counsel for the "caveat-in-re" has advanced why the application should not be granted —not one single reason which appeals to me as any reason of any substance.

Under these circumstances, it seems to me that this "caveat" was filed merely for the purpose of harrassing the plaintiff. I dismiss the "caveat" and order letters of administration to issue to the petitioner as prayed. I direct the defendant to pay the plaintiff's costs of this suit.

POLICE COURTS.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged one Ismailji Alibhoy with being in possession of cocaine, valued at Rs. 325, without a license. Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the accused rented two rooms in a house, one on the second floor in which he lived and the other on the fourth floor. The latter room was raided by Abkari officers, when the cocaine was found in it. The accused denied having rented this room, but the landlord deposed that it had been rented by him for the last few months. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default, to undergo six weeks' imprisonment.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

"No Destitute Child Refused."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Last May, the Press all over the English-speaking world were good enough to publish a letter from me, written on behalf of the Council of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, pointing out the difficulty in which we then found ourselves owing to the drop of £38,000 in our income for the previous year, and to the continued decrease during the earlier months of 1911. We were faced for the first time with the possible necessity for abandoning the rule which Dr. Barnardo laid down, and which we, as his successors, had faithfully maintained since his death—the rule that no destitute child shall ever be refused admission—unless we risked finding ourselves unable to perform our obligations to the 9,400 children already in our care; or unless the public decided for us that the rule was worth keeping, and by their help should be kept.

Thanks, Sir, to the kindness of the Press, and to the additional help which came to us during the latter half of the year, the rule has been kept, and, so far as we know, no destitute child has yet been refused admission. But we found ourselves at the end of last year with only half of the difficiency made up. This is the excuse of myself and my Council for troubling you again.

In asking for more money we are met by a difficulty which the managers of every large institution have now to face. More and more the public are beginning to ask themselves whether individual generosity should tax itself with voluntary burdens, in addition to those already imposed by law, for the benefit of the less fortunate or less capable members of the community. We have therefore to show not only that our work is worthy of support, but that it can better be carried on by private and individual effort than by the State.

In the case of children we have no doubts; we believe the help which is given freely, which comes direct from human sympathy, blesses both those that give and those that take; and our appeal for Dr. Barnardo's Homes applies also to all those great, wisely managed institutions which are our rivals and our very good comrades in the children's service.

There is no workhouse taint about our children. Before our boys become men we doubt whether there is any heavier sense of dependence among them than there is among average public school-boys towards the parents who have done their duty by them in the matter of maintenance and education; they are being given their chance, and in almost every case our children show that they deserve it.

Our children do not become "charity children." In Canada, to have been at "Barnardo's" is a bond of union among Barnardo boys, as to have been at Eton is among Old Etonians; and we are sending out into the country and the Colonies as many Barnardo boys in a year as Eton produces Old Etonians in five.

Our children are not ashamed of their bringing up—are proud of it in fact, and do it credit. They grow up, as we want them to grow up, not pauperised, or humiliated by the remembrance of a somewhat grudging maintenance at the expense of unwilling ratepayers, but honest, independent men and women, with a grateful and often affectionate regard for the place that made them so.

What might they have been? How many of these children would have had a chance of becoming anything but a curse to their country in the surroundings from which they were rescued? Yet almost every one will grow into a useful citizen, if we may judge by the past.

I spoke, Sir, of our "excuse" for troubling you. Really it is not an excuse that we need, but a binding obligation that rest upon us to press the claim of our country's children upon the voluntary help and sympathy of every one who loves the Little Ones, and who is as anxious as we are to sweep child misery, child mis-use, and child destitution from the face of our land.

And for this cause we ask for donations and subscriptions to enable us still to keep our rule intact, that in the last resort every destitute child may always have a home to come to, which can never be too full to take it, into which it can always claim to be admitted by nothing but the sovereign right of its own destitution.—Yours, &c.,

SOMERSET, President.

Head Offices of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E., March 4.

NEW NAVAL COMMANDER.

Arrival in Bombay of Admiral Bethell.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S Rear Admiral the Hon. Sir A. E. Bethell, K.C.M.G. who has been appointed to succeed Rear Admiral Sir Edmond Slade, K.C.M.G. as Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamer "Mooltan." Rear Admiral the Hon. A. E Sir Bethell proceeded on board the Flagship H.M.S. "Highflyer" from the Mail Steamer "Mooltan" at about 9 a.m. Salutes were fired from the "Highflyer" and H.M.S. "Proserpine" as he went board. His Excellency accompanied by Sir Edmond Slade, landed at the Apollo Bunder at about 10-15 a.m. and proceeded to Admiralty House. He will take over the command of the Squadron to-day from Sir Edmond Slade, who proceeds to Europe by the English Mail Steamer "Persia" with Lady and Miss Slade.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

Sanction was given to the Commissioner entering into contract with various merchants for supply of sundry articles, steel bars and steel plates, the contractor in each case being the lowest tenderer. The Committee also approved of the Commissioner's suggestions for a revision of rentals for stalls in the Crawford Market.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

The Amateur Performance at the Opera House.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am going to take you at your word, and put down a few opinions on last night's show at the Theatre. Speaking generally the thing I enjoyed most of all was the dinner at the Yacht Club, and the delightful drive along Queen's Road 'neath the tender rays of a young moon. When we got to the theatre, Ambrose, of course, found that he had forgotten the tickets, and therefore his right to vote for his pet charity; but being a friend of Mr. Binning's, things were soon set right, and we took our seats just as the curtain rose—or I should say, ought to have risen—for I cannot by any means say that long waits were conspicuous by their absence—it was fully five minutes after His Excellency's arrival that the Band realised his presence, and that of a certain Royal personage. When this omission had been rectified, the curtain really did rise, and we were shown Lord Torminster's study at 2 a.m., while Lady Torminster and Sir Jeoffrey Transom enjoyed a soul-to-soul talk about lots of things, but mainly themselves. "The Open Door", is a powerful conception, and minces no matters in particular; both Ambrose and I thought it was distinctly above the audience, but we may have been misled. Mrs. Acworth and Captain Davis are certainly the best amateurs I have seen in Bombay, and once they had, so to speak, joined hands, the little piece was done full justice to. Mrs. Acworth was just a wee bit stagey at first, but was splendid where she lays bare her soul to the only man she has really loved—how well she made that points of being only "one of the hundred million women who have married Jacks." Capt. Davis showed admirable restraint, and to my mind was absolutely convincing, that Ambrose said he was unnatural, but then I am a woman! We have determined to get this play, as I am sure it reads quite as well as it plays.

After an interval, the curtain again rose and Sutro's sardonic conceptions were soon swept away by Mrs. Paterson's lively rendering of a song from "The Girls of Gottenberg." She was assisted by all the performers, ladies and gentlemen, and when I first saw them I was at once struck by the fact that there must be quantities of talent to be found among the Bombay Hunt, but Ambrose assured me that there were really only two members of the Hunt on the stage as a matter of fact the back ground did not by any means suggest ideal hunting country! The song went with a swing, for it was evident the performers had been well and carefully trained, giving promise of good work to come. Miss Russell then sang Pellissier's pretty "Echoes" song, her pleasing voice doing full justice to the haunting refrain: The chorus, in their vivandiere-like or hunting kit as the case might be, assisted in their part of this song very pleasantly. Mr. George Mackenzie played Raff's "Cavatina" and a very pretty Encore with much feeling on her beautiful toned violin, and this was not by any means the least appreciated item. It was followed by "Little Blue Moon" from the opera of that name very sweetly sung by Mrs. Blunt in a striking costume suggestive of Chinese Turkestan; she was assisted by six little maidens in Japanese kimonas, the tout ensemble thus thoroughly suggesting Burma, where, if I remember right the scene of the "Blue Moon" is laid. This was deservedly encored. The catapy little sextetle from "The Gay Parisienne" was well sung by Mr. Binning and others and brought tears to Ambrose's eyes, as he hadn't heard it for 15 years. I must confess to being rather disappointed in Mr. Croft's dance. It was over so soon for one thing, and then, I think, his costume hardly suggested a sand

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

EXCISE ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, March 4, Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state what period of time is covered by the Return (White Paper, 309, 1911) relating to Excise Advisory Committees in India; at what intervals the committees are convened; whether the collector is in each case the chairman of the committee; and whether this official is included in the figures given in column three of the Return.

Mr. Montagu: Presumably the Return, as regards the action taken by the committee, covers the period from the date of the establishment of each committee to the end of the last year (1909-10) for which statistics were available. The committees are ordinarily convened at the periodical revision of licenses, and at other times, as may be necessary, at the discretion of the chairman. In presidency towns and Rangoon the Excise Commissioner presides; elsewhere the district collector or the sub-divisional assistant collector is chairman. It is understood that the president or chairman is included in the figures given in column three of the Return.

"WIRELESS" STATIONS.

Mr. Lloyd asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: What progress has been made in regard to installation of wireless telegraphic stations in India; and whether he can say how many there are now complete and at what places.

Mr. Montagu: In addition to the stations referred to in my reply of July 26, 1910, wireless telegraph stations have been completed at Delhi and Simla. Stations at Calcutta and Allahabad are approaching completion. Steps have also been taken towards the completion of stations at Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Nagpore.

INDIANS AND THE CIVIL SERVICES.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he was aware that in the Royal Proclamation of 1858, Queen Victoria guaranteed to the inhabitants of all those territories which had hitherto been administered by the East India Company that, so far as may be, her subjects, of whatever race or creed, should be freely and impartially admitted to offices the duties of which they might be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge; and whether the Indian Government held that this guarantee was compatible with a regulation absolutely excluding from the civil and police services of the territories affected all persons who were not of pure European descent on both sides.

Mr. Montagu said: So far as the territories for which I am responsible in this House are concerned, no such regulation as my hon. friend describes exists. As regards territory which has been transferred to the Colonial Office, the Government of India has expressed no opinion, nor has the Secretary of State received any complaints. I would suggest that my hon. friend should address himself to my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

THE CASE OF J. GARSTIN.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has had brought to his notice the case of J. Gastin, formerly a coarge-man on the Oudh and Rohilkhund State Railway, who was dismissed for having petitioned against a fine of 10 rupees, which he alleges was unjustly inflicted; whether he had twelve years' service on the line without complaint or charge having been made against him of any kind; and whether he can take action to secure an independent inquiry into the facts of the case.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no official information on this matter. If the facts are as stated, Garstin would have the right of appeal to the Railway Board, to the Government of India, and ultimately, if his salary at the time of dismissal exceeded 250 rupees, a month, to the Secretary of State.

EXPULSIONS FROM CANTONMENTS.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the facts connected with the expulsion of Lalas Pyari Lal and Devi Dayal from the Jullundur Cantonment, Punjab; whether Lala Pyari Lal is sixty-five years of age, and is the head of a respectable firm of bankers and traders; what is the nature of the charge against them which has led to their expulsion without trial and solely on the order of the cantonment magistrate, Lieut.-Col. A Newnham; and whether he will cause full inquiry to be made into all the facts of the case, and pending such inquiry, order the restoration of Lala Pyari Lal to his home.

Mr. Keir Hardie also asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the case of Badri Dass, of the Jullundur Cantonment, who was fined Rs. 20 for having allowed a band, of which he was secretary, to play in connection with a religious festival of the Jains, and for which he had obtained a special permit from Col. Falcon, the commandant of the cantonment; whether on appeal the sentence was reversed and the fine ordered to be refunded; whether Lalas Pyari Lal, subsequently expelled from the cantonment without trial, is the head of the local Jain community, and grandfather to the said Badri Dass whether Lieut.-Col. Newnham, who fined. Badri Dass, also issued the order of expulsion against the grandfather; and whether inquiry will be made into the whole circumstances to ascertain the fitness of Col. Newnham for the position he now occupies.

Mr. Montagu: I will answer the questions together. The Secretary of State has written to India for information on these matters.

HIGH COURT FOR BEHAR AND ORISSA.

Captain Murray asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether it is proposed to set up a High Court for the new province of Behar and Orissa.

Mr. Montagu: The different questions relating to the organisation of the new province are still under consideration, and no decision has been made on the matters mentioned by my hon. friend.

MANUFACTURE OF ORDERS AND DECORATIONS.

Mr. Fell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If he can state where the various orders and decorations distributed at the Durbar at Delhi were manufactured.

Mr. Montagu: The badges of the various orders conferred by His Majesty on the occasion of the Durbar were obtained from the usual London firms. The medals awarded on the same occasion were struck at the London and Calcutta mints.

INDIAN LAND ACQUISITION ACT.

On Wednesday, March 6. Mr. Dundas White asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If he will grant a return setting out the provisions of the Indian Land Acquisition Act or Acts, and the terms of the notification recently issued thereunder in relation to the purchase of about 180 square miles of land in the neighbourhood of Delhi.

Mr. Montagu: I propose to place a copy of the Indian Land Acquisition Act and of the Punjab Government Gazette of Dec. 22, 1911, containing the notification in question, in the Library.

PENSIONS OF COMMISSARY OFFICERS.

Mr. John Gordon asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the pensions of commissary officers in India, not deputy or assistant commissary officers, were in fact increased in 1904, as stated in answer to a question on Nov. 16, 1911, and if so by what amount; what is the amount of such pensions now as compared with those fixed in 1881, are not those pensions lower than the pensions of officers holding similar rank in the home service and if so will steps be taken to increase the pensions of those commissary officers and put them on an equitable basis.

Mr. Montagu: In 1904, the pensions of Commissaries paid in India were raised from Rs. 2,400 to Rs. 2,592. This rate is lower than the highest which it is possible for an officer holding similar rank in the Home service to earn; but I am advised that the methods of calculating service for pension in the two services are so different that the rates of pay do not compare unfavourably. I will bring the hon. member's question to the notice of the Government of India, in case they may wish to make any recommendation to the Secretary of State.

THE CONDUCT OF MR. JACKSON.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the conduct of Mr. Jackson, joint magistrate of Chingleput, who on Jan. 6 last, after sentencing a prisoner, described the application of pleader for the accused for a copy of judgment, with a view to sentence being revised as gross impertinence and impudence; and, having regard to the fact that the pleader was within his legal rights in asking for copy of judgment, steps will be taken to prevent such conduct on the part of Mr. Jackson or any other such magistrate in future.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no information on the matter.

CASE OF MR. CHIDAMBARAM PILLIA.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the case of Mr. Chidambaram Pillia, who was convicted of sedition, and whose sentence on appeal was reduced to six years' transportation, which has not been carried out, the prisoner still being in gaol undergoing rigorous imprisonment; and whether in view of the fact that prisoners sentenced to transportation obtain many relaxation denied to those in the ordinary gaols of India, there is any reason why such amenities should not be given in the case of Mr. Pillia.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has carefully considered this case in all its aspects. The sentence of transportation for life passed on Chidambaram Pillia was reduced by the Madras High Court on appeal to one of transportation for six years. Originally all convicts sentenced to transportation were sent to the penal settlement in the Andamans, but under an Indian Act of 1882, the Executive Government have been empowered to appoint certain goals in India where prisoners sentenced to transportation may be confined, and now only life-sentence convicts are usually sent to the Andamans. Pillia is accordingly serving his sentence in an Indian goal. The conditions of detention are so different that the special rules mitigating the severity of convict life in the Andamans are not applicable to goals in India. I may add that on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar, Pillia was granted a remission of six months of his sentence.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS AT THE THEATRES.

There are many beautiful dresses worn in "The Monk and the Woman" at the Lyceum Theatre, London. Among the most attractive is that worn by Miss Dillon as Madame de Vigne, in the scene of her audience with the King. A rich, rose-coloured velvet provides the tightly-fitting bodice, and the long skirt of the latter is decorated down the front with bands of ermine. The huge puffed sleeves are of white satin, caught at intervals by bands of the velvet, and a second pair of sleeves, which are very loose and long and pointed, hang from the shoulders behind, and are caught to the last puff of the under-sleeve in front. The corsage is finished with a long, pointed stomacher, enriched with jewels, and the white satin petticoat is heavily embroidered in a floral design with pale brown silks and jewels. A pearl cap covers the coiffure, and a long white chiffon veil falls on the shoulders and hangs almost to the ground.

A BROCADE DANCE DRESS.

At the King's dance Miss Dillon is splendidly dressed in yellow brocade. The bodice is worn very low on the shoulders, and the one-puff sleeves are of brocade slashed with satin and finished at the wrist with a tight pointed band of jewelled galloon. The skirt is arranged with a petticoat of yellow satin heavily embroidered with gold sequins; and on the head is worn a wreath of shaded pink roses from which falls a long veil of deep pink chiffon. Miss Violet Farebrother, as Comtesse de Salle, first wears a beautiful dress of deep violet brocade patterned with gold. The petticoat is of cream satin embroidered with coloured sequins and further ornamented with gold galloon. There is a magnificent jewelled stomacher, and at the neck a huge stiff ruff of fine white lace. The Tudor cap is of purple velvet arranged with an inner network of diamonds and pearls. Another very handsome dress is of crimson velvet opening over a quilled petticoat of white satin. The sleeves are caught in by pointed and graduated bands of the velvet; and the ruff at the neck is of lace stiffened after the manner of the period. A head-dress of white satin richly jewelled finishes the costume. Miss Lydia Bilbrooke wears first a green riding-habit braided with gold and having long cords and tassels of gold hanging from the waist. The velvet hat is ornamented with a large grey plume, and a dagger worn at the left hip gives a very jaunty effect to the costume. In the Court scene Miss Ailbrooke appears in white satin, the bodice enriched with a stomacher of gold and emeralds, and the petticoat ornamented in the same manner. The huge sleeves are tight from the elbow and end in a deep cuff of gold galloon. Miss G. Scaife looks very charming in a blue brocade with long hanging sleeves edged with white fur, the usual ruff and jewelled head-dress accompanying it.

ROBES AT THE CRITERION THEATRE.

Miss Marie Illington first appears in a handsome dress of old gold charmeuse veiled with a tunic of mousseline in the same shade. A broad band of embroidery worked in gold beads borders the tunic, and the kimono corsage is decorated with the same rich trimming. Velvet toning with the charmeuse provides the folded ceinture, which is finished at the back with one broad long end. In the same act Miss Mabel Love wears a very clevery cut coat and skirt of pale blue-faced cloth. The corset skirt is arranged with a wide box pleat, which is caught nowhere, but falls easily and gracefully to the feet. Further, the skirt is slit up at one side to show the feet; and the coat is quite plain save for crystal buttons which fasten it and decorate the sleeves. The blouse is of lace worn over a low-cut slip of blue satin, designed with straight, rather wide three-quarter sleeves. A closely fitting hat of Brown Tegal lined with blue satin and trimmed with one long upstanding green fantasie is worn with this dress. Miss Illington makes her second appearance in pale blue and silver broche, draped diagonally in the front but falling straight at the back over an under-skirt of lace. Wide Empire revers of lace on the corsage are carried down the back in a long scarf held low on the train by long tassels of bugles and silk. Miss Mabel Love's evening dress is of white charmeuse, its draperies simply arranged and held on the right side by a jewelled ornament, after which they fall gracefully into the long and narrow train. The corsage is arranged with net embroidered in diamante and emeralds to suggest a little bolero. This leaves the waist clear, and the latter is finished at rather a high line with a piping of satin. A band of the embroidery holding a huge osprey at one side decorate the coiffure. In the last act Miss Illington wears Nattier blue charmeuse slightly draped and trimmed on the corsage into a jabot of lace. Her hat is of black Tegal crowned with shaded ostrich feathers, and her costume is completed by a motor-coat of biscuit-coloured cloth designed with wide and long revers, and lined throughout with Nattier blue satin. A very pretty dress worn in this act by Miss Mabel Love is of white charmeuse arranged at the back with a very wide box-pleat. In front a narrow band decorated with crystal buttons is carried down from throat to waist and from waist to hem, giving a very novel appearance to the dress. A note of colour is introduced by a ceinture of apple-green ribbon finished with one straight sash-end falling at the side and finished with silver.

When there is "Paisley Flour" in the cake, there is lightness.

When there is lightness there is digestibility.

Hence the wholesomeness of "Paisley Flour" Cakes.

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark.)

The SURE raising powder.

Use one part to eight of ordinary flour.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending March 16, was 851, giving a death-rate of 45·18 per annum per thousand as against 43·37 the corresponding period of last year, and 52·78 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 88 died from fevers; 65, plague; 48, small-pox; 8, measles; 1, leprosy; 48, phthisis; 39, diseases of the nervous system; 218, affections of the respiratory organs; 60, diarrhœa; 35, dysentery; 28, still-born; 98, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 46; Brahmin, 35; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 390; Hindu low caste, 107; Musalman, 202; Parsi, 18; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 36; Eurasian, 3; European, 2. The total number of births was 428 as against 380 for the corresponding period of last year, and 345 the average over the past five years.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Georgie, said a girl to her little brother, I've just heard that you were whipped at school last week. I had no idea of it till I was told a few minutes ago. "Hadn't you? respondent Georgie. And then he added, with a tone and an air of pride "Why, I knew it all the time."

Gus de Smith—"D'you know my father, Miss Birdie? Miss Birdie—"I never met him, but I believe he is a very modest, unassuming sort of man." Gus de Smith—"You're right. You can get some kind of an idea of how unostentatious he is when I tell you he does not brag about having me for a son."

Scene—Mansion; social gathering. Accidental Guest (to casual acquaintance, whom he finds dooeid agreeable.)—"Hang this squalling. Let's go out and have a weed. Casual Acquaintance—"Nothing I should like better, but as it's my wife at the piano, and I'm master of the house, I'm afraid it wouldn't quite do."

A very silent old woman was once asked why it was she had so little to say. She replied that when she was a young girl she was very ill, and could not talk for a long time, whereupon she made a vow that if speech were given her once more she would never again say anything unkind to any body. And thus she was as they found her.

"All new arrivals are washed, explained the warder of the prison. "And if they make a fuss? "Then they are ironed."

Tourist—What interested me most in my Egyptian travels was the mummies. Londoner—Wonderful! Tourist—"Rather. It's a lost art. They could never make a woman dry up like that now. If any-one thinks so let him start on a sufferagette."

Auntie (who is housekeeping during mother's enforced absence)—"Now you see, children, I have made you a pudding—(murmurs of approval)—and there won't be any trouble over getting you to take medicine to-night, for I am not going to give you any. (Loud applause.) I have, however, mixed all the pills and draughts and powders up with the ingredients of the pudding." (Groans.)

A poor fellow, having with difficulty procured an audience of the first Duke of Newcastle, told his grace he came only to ask him for somthing towards his support, and as they were of the same family, being both descended from Adam, hoped he would not be refused. "Surely not, said the duke—surely not! There's a penny for you, and if all the rest of your relatives will give you as much you'll be a richerman than I am."

Edith was light-hearted and merry over everything. Nothing appealed to her seriously. So one day her mother decided to invite a very serious young person to dinner, and he was placed next the light-hearted girl. Everything went well until she asked him—"You speak of everybody having a mission. What is yours? "My mission, said the parson, is to save young men. "Good, replied the girl. "I'm glad to meet you. I wish you'd save one for me."

THE TRUTH WILL OUT.

"Do you buy condenced milk madam?"

"I presume that we must, but I never thought of it before. I always order two quarters and pay for two quarters, but it never measures more than three pints."

RUINED ROMANCE.

She (during the honeymoon)—"And what would you do, dearest, if I should be torn from you by the cruel hand of death?"

He (naturally unromantic, and after a pause during which he puts in some hard thinking)—"Why, bury you."

WHERE WERE HIS ARMS.

Stella—"Tom and I were out driving last night, and I had to drive all the way."

Phylia—"Wh. what was the matter with Tom?"

"Oh, nothing. You don't suppose he could drive with his feet, do you?"

SECONDHAND.

"Why on earth have you broken off your engagement with Miss Maimie?"

"Because every time I went in, her parrot would say, Stop that, Jack."

"Well, that shouldn't have made any difference; they were not stolen meetings, were they?"

"No, But my name is not Jack."

JOHN'S ADVICE.

There is a wealthy trader who recently received an invitation for himself and his wife to spend a week-end with a well-known peer.

At breakfast on the morning following their arrival at the ancestral castle, Mrs. Nouveau Riche, in trying to chip off the top of an egg with her knife, exercised so much strength that the egg was knocked out of the cup and rolled under the table. Not knowing the correct thing to do in such circumstances she appealed to her husband.

"John, she whispered "I have dropped an egg. What am I to do?"

"Don't cackle, replied the matter-of-fact John.

WELL WHY NOT?

Say, mister, do you want your bag carried? asked a boy, running after a man who was hurrying along the street, evidently bound for the railway station.

"No, I don't" answered the man, a little sharply.

"I'll carry it all the way for sixpence," persisted the boy.

"I tell you I don't want it carried," said the man, quickening his pace.

"Don't you?" asked the boy, breaking into a trot to keep abreast of his victim.

"No, I don't" answered the man, glancing fiercely at his small tormentor.

"Well then, mister," said the urchin with an expression of anxious and innocent enquiry on his round dirty face, "What are you carrying it for? Why don't you put it down?

He got the bag.

KEEPING THE PLEDGE.

A man who had been drinking too much liquor for his own good was induced to sign the pledge the other day. His wife was delighted. She took the document and said:—

'You must let me have it. I will keep it for you."

So the paper was confided to her custody.

On the next day the man was drinking again as freely as before.

"How is this?" asked a friend. "You signed the pledge yesterday, and now you are guzzling whisky again!'

"It's all right," replied the pledge-sinner in unsteady tones, 'I don't have to keep the pledge. My wife says she'll keep it for me. That's the kind of a good wife to have, old fellow. Let's take a drink."

TURNING THE OTHER CHEEK.

A Quaker was driving in a very narrow green lane, when he encountered another trap driven by a young officer. There being insufficient room for them to pass each other, it was obvious that one of them must back out but they both refused to do so.

"I'll not make way for you!" said the officer.

"I think I am older than thou art," replied the Quaker, 'and therefore have a right to expect thee to make way for me."

"I won't" said the military man, and, taking a newspaper from his pocket, he began to read.

The Quaker lighted his pipe and puffed away comfortably for some time, then said—

"Friend, when thou hast read that paper, I should be glad if thou would'st lend it to me!"

WOMAN THE EXCEPTION.

"As I understand it," said the young man thoughtfully, "two negatives make an affirmative."

"Quite right," replied the distinguished grammarian.

"And yet," persisted the young man, "it doesn't seem to work out just exactly right."

"What the trouble?" asked the distinguished authority. "Perhaps I can straighten the matter out for you."

"I will be deeply indebted to you if you can,' said the young man earnestly. "In the last two months I have received two decided negatives—one each from two girls—and for the life of me I can't see where the affirmatives comes in."

"My dear, sir," explained the distinguished authority, "as you grow older you will learn how utterly impossible it is to apply any rules to womankind!"

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 85 years.

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HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 86 YEARS

and is still the most successful remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and all

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"I should not have lived had I not taken Congreve's Elixir."

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"My daughter is now very healthy and as strong as ever."

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"I was thoroughly cured by Congreve's Elixir."

MRS. COURTNELL 32, Hampshire Street, Landport, Portsmouth, says—
"Congreve's Elixir has done wonders for me."

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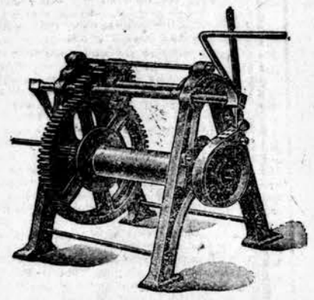
"I was afraid of her going into decline. Congreve's Elixir removed all anxieties."

Congreve's Elixir relieves worst cases.

IT IS ALWAYS EFFECTIVE.

Price in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6 and 11/-, obtainable from Thomson & Taylor, Bombay: Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; and Dr. Haller, Madras, and all Chemists and Stores throughout India and Burma, or from E. J. Reid & Co., 17/8, Basinghall St., London.



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Per Hand or Power.

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A commendable feature about Lemco is its marvellous "keeping properties." Even in the tropics opened jars keep absolutely fresh and pure. This phenomenon is not due to preservatives, but to beef purity and perfect concentration. Food reliability reaches its topmost point in Lemco. Replace the cork to keep out dust.

The original and only genuine Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

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ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER,

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Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

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SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

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THE SAFEST DRINK ABOARD SHIP

IS

A TONIC
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A Stimulant
Without Alcohol
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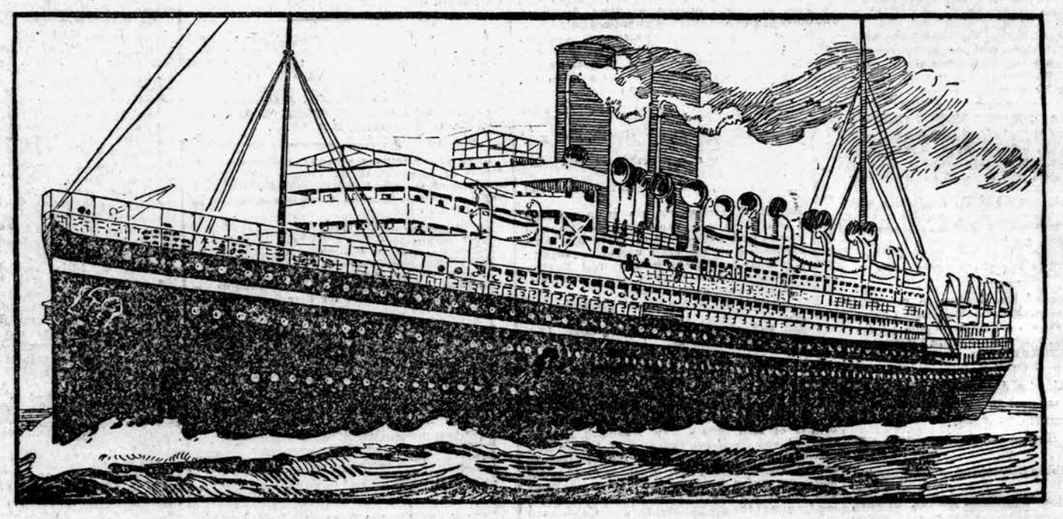
Although not put forward as a cure for Sea Sickness it has been proved that one of the best drinks on a sea voyage is O.T. This beverage is a stomachic of undoubted merit, whose action tones the stomach, aids digestion, and tends to prevent the unpleasant sensations of nausea which accompany Sea Sickness. We have unsolicited Testimonials from hundreds of people, who express gratitude for benefits derived from O.T. on a Sea Journey. If you contemplate a Sea Trip, ascertain if you can get O.T. aboard the vessel you intend travelling by, and if you cannot, take a few bottles with you, and you will find that O.T. is not only a delicious drink, but that it will also help to make your trip a pleasant one. You can buy O.T. at almost every Port of call.



The New P. & O. STEAMER "MEDINA" on which the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress travelled to India for the Coronation Durbar.

O.T. IS A REAL THIRST QUENCHER IN HOT WEATHER.

Although slightly hot, yet it is the most effective drink in the world for Satisfying Thirst, for Gratifying the Palate, for Refreshing the Body.

HOW TO DRINK O.T.

Add a small quantity of O.T. with crushed Ice if desired, to Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water. O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A small quantity of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath. A wine-glass of O.T., neat, sipped after meals, is excellent for relieving Indigestion.

DRINK O.T. AT AND AFTER MEALS

O.T. is of special value as a meal time drink. It greatly promotes Digestion, and helps the stomach to perform its office. It is rich in nourishment and tonic properties derived from the finest and purest natural foods—Fruits and Herbs.

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The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay & Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, P. C. Shroff & Sons, West End Bar, King John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.,) Pestonji Maneckji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

Order a Bottle To-Day!

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

Lady Clarke Gives Away Prizes.

The annual prize distribution of the Indo-British Institution was held yesterday afternoon in the compound of the School, Bombay. Mr. R. L. Sale, Collector of Bombay, presided and Her Excellency Lady Clarke gave away the prizes. The children went through an interesting programme of songs, dance and club-swinging. This function took place in the spacious grounds in front of the Institution and was a distinct and welcome change to the ordinary crowded hot school room usually used on these occasions.

THE REPORT.

The Rev. A. L. Bradbury, Honorary Secretary, read the report,from which the following are extracts: "The Committee are pleased to be able to report another year's satisfactory work. The difficulty of meeting the financial requirements of an institution with such an inadequate endowment has not been so great as usual. This is partly because there has been no exceptional expenditure this year and partly because of a welcome increase in the income of the Institution. The Government grants have been larger and the subscriptions have increased considerably in amount. In this connection mention should be made of the generosity of the Masonic Lodges and of the Cathedral congregation and of Miss Marsh in refusing her salary. The Committee cannot look forward to many years without special expenditure or the past has been. It should be noted that the institution is indebted to and dependent on public charity for almost half its income. The total number of boarders at the end of 1911 was 68, of day scholars 14; of the boarders 44 were entirely free, one was paying full fee Rs. 18, three were paying Rs. 15, ten were paying Rs. 10 and the rest Rs. 5 per mouth. The school work has again been good in spite of the fact that outbreaks of measles and whooping cough have for a time interfered with regular work. The Inspector has given an excellent report. The Managing Committee again thank all donors and subscribers, especially the Masonic fraternity of Bombay, for their generous support, without which the good work of the Institution could not be carried on."

The following are extracts from the notes of inspection by the Acting Inspector of Schools :—"I have little to add to my detailed report of last February, except that the excellent features I noted then, are still being maintained. The Committee have set right some of the points noticed. I thought the Pathsingha has distinctly improved this year, good as it was the last time I heard it. The Indian Club Drill of the Senior Girls was really excellent. It was evident to me that the happiest relations existed between the Head Master Staff and Pupils and old pupils in Bombay keep in close touch with the School. I was in this school from 11-30 a.m., to 4-30 p.m., and the work of inspection was a pleasure. In all classes noticed the same attention to details as I remarked on in my last report, and the same excellence of discipline.

The School contains some excellent maps and charts; and the Head Master has added many of his own invention, e. g.. useful tables of money, weights, etc., by which their mental arithmetic has been sharpened up very considerably. Blackie's Palmerston Reading Sheets would be found ones useful for the infants, who are almost too small for books. Geography is taught very well and in an interesting fashion. Class VI were quite familiar with the Moroccan Crisis. Blackboards are freely used throughout the School. The sewing was very good, and some of it was of a very practical nature. Even the Boys can knit and do plain sewing, and some of the Boys have occupied their spare time most admirably by making bed-covers out of bits of printed calico presented to the School by Messrs. Ralli Bros. I saw both Dormitories, and found them light and airy, and everything as tidy as it could be. Every effort should be made by the Committee to interest the public in the Instition. They could not contribute to a worthier object."

The following are extracts from the report of the Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles:—"The Indo-British Institute has this year provided 39 Cadets, which is an increase of one over the year 1910-11. Of these 25 are Extra Efficient and 14 Efficient. This shows a very great improvement over last year, the reason being that the cadets seem to have mastered many of the difficulties of the Musketry course which was quite new to them last year. The efficiency of the cadets is no doubt due in a great measure to the Head Master who always takes a keen interest in all the work the cadets undertake, and readily assists those responsible for their training.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman addressing the assembly said the report which had been read by the Secretary was a very good report not only of work done, but also of play, and further because it told them that the Institution has been well supported by the public during the last year. As they all knew a movement has been going on in England and in India to raise funds for the support and endowment of schools such as this, and the object of raising that fund was one which should appeal to everybody, not only to his charitable instinct but also to his pride as unit of a great Empire. It was the duty of those Englishmen, who could afford to do it, to contribute to the fund. They saw in India much help being given by other races and it behave the Englishmen that they must not be behind them. The Inspector's report showed that the Headmaster Mr. Morgan was doing his work very well. The chairman concluded his speech with a few words of advice and encouragement to the children.

LADY CLARKE'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency, after giving away the prizes, addressed the assembly as follows :—"Just a year ago I had the pleasure of coming here to distribute the prizes at this school for the first time, I remember then, that I was very much struck by the encouraging terms of the Report, and this year I have again to congratulate the headmaster and his assistants on an excellent record. This school was started about 70 years ago, in a very small way and has gone on ever since in spite of great difficulties at times. The need of raising the status of the Indo-British in India, which prompted its establishment still exists in Bombay. The Indo-British children of that time were being brought up without any means of education, and it was realised that the responsibilities of the English people in this country were not being fulfilled adequately. I hope that more still will be done in this direction. We, who are members of the Church of England ought to show the practical effect of our religion to the people of India by the lives we lead in their midst, and the spectacle of Indo-British children growing up without care and instruction must be a discredit to us. Since the school was started we may surely feel confident that many good citizens of various degrees have gone out into the world owing their success to the training they have had at this school, and no one can tell how far their influence may have been felt by those who have come in contact with their lives. Many, too, must have looked back with gratitude to the school to which they owed the good education which helped them to make honourable careers for themselves and to rise in their stations of life. The Christian teaching they received here may have gone far in upholding the traditions to the Church in England, in India, and increasing its influence for good. Hitherto, the Institution has depended largely on the income from subscriptions and offertories. In future I hope the school may be strengthened by greater help from Government. The last year is one that will ever be remembered in India, and by the children of Bombay in particular, for the visits of Their Imperial Majesties. It was a happy feature in the reception arrangements that facilities were provided to enable the children to see Their Majesties and I am glad to know that every boy and girl here actually did see the King and Queen which I am sure they will ever remember. It was a kindly thought to arrange to take them on board H.M.S.S. Medina, and Cochrane, which must have been a rare treat for Bombay children. In the boons given to commemorate the Royal visit, one that touches the Indo-British Community was not forgotten. A special grant has been made to this Presidency for furtherance of Anglo-Indian education and I hope that this school with others may benefit. I trust that the anxieties of the Committee in the past years may be removed and that the school will flourish as it well deserves to do, that the numbers will increase, and that both masters and pupils will feel a sence of new encouragement. I am very glad to hear that singing takes a prominent part in the school work, and that the pupils are taught to sing in part, which is made a feature in some of the best public schools in England, and is helpful in bringing out the musical talents of the pupils. It is satisfactory to know that sewing receives a large share of attention. I believe that every girl should be taught plain sewing and darning, even if the ornamental and embroidery work had to be omitted though all are useful in training the hand and eye to co-operate and in adding to our resourcefulness. I see that the boys too come in for their share of needlework in learning to knit. They will never regret this part of their school curriculum, as it will often while away in useful employment what might otherwise be an idle hour. I congratulate the Cadet Corps on their smartness, and on the excellent report received from Captain Byrne as the result of his inspection. It must be a great satisfaction to Sergeant Wylde to find for the second time in succession that he has won the Cadet Drill Competition and I heartily congratulate him, and the school on his well-merited success." (Applause).

The piano for the occasion was kindly supplied by Messrs. Soundy and Co., Her Excellency expressed her great appreciation of the programme. The items put forward were deserving of high praise The club swinging, the part singing were all very good, she thanked the children very heartily for a very pleasant afternoon's entertainment and the items "Mrs. Brown's Luggage" and she dainty production of the "Dancing Fairies" would always be pleasant memories.

Mr. Sale called for three cheers for her Excellency, which were heartily given and the proceedings terminated. We are asked to state that Wednesday next at the Maidania three will be a special benefit day for the Indo-British Institution. When the prize day programme of yesterday will be repeated.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOXING.

All-India Tournament at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, MARCH 22.

The following are results of last night's contests in the All-India Tournament :—

Novices Light Weights (2nd round.)—Pte. Durland, 2nd Leicesters, vs. Pte Wittle, 2nd Leicesters. The men fought themselves to standstill ; by the end of the third round Wittle won on points.—(3rd Round) Pte. Rigley, Dorsets, vs. Pte. Connelly, L. N. Lancs. The contestants began in hurricane style, Ripley bringing Connelly down twice in the first round. The second bout was also a good one Ripley punishing his man. Shortly after starting third round Connelly threw up the sponge.—Pte. Gilchrist, Dorsets, vs. Pte. Paul, Dorsets. Paul was very quick and thus avoided punishment. An extra round was given in which Gilchrist did all leading and won on points.

Light Weight Open (Semi-final) :—Pte. Miles, K. Shropshires L. I. vr. Pte. Connor, L. N. Lancs. Miles led on the first round. In the bout Connor got in a right swing which brought Miles to the boards. The same thing happened in the nextround, Miles, going down three times before he gave in:— Pte. Brownsword, Leicesters, vs. Pte. Makins, L. N. Lancs. The first round was fairly level, while in the second Makins piled up points. The men warmed up in last round which was well fought out. Makin won on points:—Pte. Blake, Norfolks vs. Gr. Masters, R. F. A. Masters was knocked out shortly after starting.

Boys Three Round Contests:—Boy Matheson, L. N. Lancs, vs Boy Jones, L. N. Lancs. Boy Jones won on points.

Feather Weights (Open) (Semi-final):—Corpl. Murray, 1st. R. Dublin Fusiliers vs Pte Harris, 14th Kings Hussars. Harris knocked his man out in the second round.

Open Bantam Weights (Semi-final):—Pte English. 1st. Dublin Fusiliers, vs. Drummer Moane, 2nd Dorsets, Moane had the better of the exchanges all through and won on points.

Officers Heavy Weights (Final):—Captain Leahy, R. A. M. C., vs Lieutenant Magrath, R. F. A. Both devoted attention to body blows. Leahy got in some good work on the head and body. Magrath scored in the third round. In last round Leahy punched Magrath freely and won on points.

Heavy Weights (Open) Semi-final :—Sgt. Nolan, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, vs Gunner Ferris, R. F. A. Ferris put up a good fight and won on points.

Open Feather Weights (Semi-final):—Cpl. McCann, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, vs Pte. Dempsey, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The first round was of level character. Dempsey scored at their next meeting, McCann pulled up in the last round and won a good fight on points.

Novices Light Weight (Open) 3rd round:—Pte Gill, L. N. Lancs' vs Lce Cpl. Wilson, L. N. Lancs. Gill won on points.—Pte Campbell, 1st Dublin Fusiliers, vs Pte Wittle. The latter gave in in the third round after a hard tussle.

Welter Weights Open (Semi-final):—Pte Miles, K. S. L. I. vs Pte Makins. L. N. Lancs. The fight of a give and take nature.

There was another good attendance for the fourth night of the All-India Boxing Tournament. The programme consisted of fifteen fights and several of the semi-final rounds were decided. In the open light weights for which two fights figured on the card the boxing was of high class and the bouts were keenly contested. Pte Blake had an easy task in the semi-final of the light heavy weights knocking Gr. Masters out shortly after the start. Harris, who has fought at Poona before under the name of Yufa, also easily accounted for Cpl. Murray.

The contest in officers's heavy weights Captain Leahy and Lieut. Magarth ended in win a for the former.

BOMBAY RACES.

The following are the handicaps for to-day's races at Mahalashmi :—

THE MARCH PLATE:—Distance about 1 mile.—The Loaf, 10st. 7lbs ; Goldseeker, 9st. 11b ; Malmsey, 8st. 11lbs ; Pincher, 8st. 11lbs ; Aqueduct, 8st. 10lbs ; Metal Boy, 8st. 5lbs ; Lady Spring, 8st. 5lbs ; Lady Erna, 8st. 3lbs ; Parkhill, 7st. 13lbs; Sun ay's Well 7st. 13lbs ; Bookinseer, 7st. 13lbs ; Bright Metal 7st. 9lbs ; Devereux, 6st. 12lbs ; Lancasterite 6st. 5lbs. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.

A SELLING PLATE:—Distance 6 furlongs.—Lord Merv, 1st. 12lbs ; Chivalry, 9st, 12lbs ; Huka, 9st. 10lbs; Bright Metal, 8st. 7lbs ; Danseuse, 8st. 2lbs ; T. M. S. 8st. ; Best Luck, 7st. 12lbs ; Ruby Tin, 7st. 9lbs ; Mafoota, 7st. 3lbs ; Mandeville, 7st. 2lbs ; Boomey 6st. 12lbs.

THE BAGDAD PLATE:—Distance about 1 1-2 miles :—Tajilmulook, 10st. 4lbs ; Ferror, 9st. 5lbs ; Thaboor, 9st. 2lbs ; Well Done, 9st. 2lbs ; Sir Hugo, 9st. 1lb ; Merrily, 9st. 1lb ; Age, 8st. 12lbs ; Rozelmulook, 8st. 10lbs ; Money Gold, 8st. 10lbs ; Young Salanic, 8st. 5lbs ; Regent, 8st. Fado, 7st. 11lbs ; Harry Johnson, 8st. 10lbs ; Ghalijum, 7st. 10lbs; Mutrood, 7st. 9lbs ; Crown Prince, 7st. ; Guinea Merchant, 6st. 12lbs ; Last Chance, 6st. 7lbs.

THE ARAB NERSERY PLATE:—Distance about 7 furlongs:—Thulfa, 9st. 12lbs ; Mafush, 9st. 2lbs ; Moosabar, 9st. 1lb ; Ya Nasib, 8st. 11lbs ; Trustee, 8st. 11lbs ; Zaheir, 8st. 10lbs ; Galiard, 8st. 9lbs ; Berar, 8st. 8lbs ; Hazoor, 8st. 8lbs ; Sahir, 8st. 6lbs ; Gowshajner, 8st. 6lbs ; Goorjio Beg 8st. 5lbs ; Moonpot, 8st. 5lbs ; France, 8st. 4lbs ; Master Bill, 8st. 3lbs ; Sustan, 8st. 3lbs ; Fathibez, 8st. 2lbs ; Lonjboat, 8st. 2lbs ; Chanticleer, 8st. 1lb. Sorcerer, 8st. 1lb. Abdul Karim, 7st. 12lbs ; Yangi Dunya, 7st 10lbs; Different, 7st. 10lbs ; Koweit, 7st. 9lbs ; Beijrut, 7st. 8lbs ; Haboob, 7st. 8lbs ; Afag Beg, 7st. 3lbs ; Pleader II 7st. 8lbs ; Redeemer, 7st. 6lbs ; Eugletorre, 7st. 6lbs ; Cabble, 7st. 6lbs ; Assistant, 7st.. 4lbs ; Mijbas, 7st. 2lbs. Sumarmud, 7st. 1lb ; Misban 7st. ; Muzroo, 6st 7lbs.

AN AUCTION PLATE:—Distance 5 furlongs.—Zaffer Beg, 10st. 6lbs ; Electric, 10st. 4lbs : Creditor, 9st. 13lbs ; Lama 9st. 7lbs ; Manaal, 9st. 4lbs ; Plassy, 8st. 13lbs ; Sharar, 8st. 12lbs ; Polish 8st. 9lbs ; Woolwinder, 8st. 7lbs ; Mulki, 8st. 6lbs; Red Monk, 8st. 6lbs; Noomas, 8st. 4lbs; Sensoless, 8st, 4lbs ; Great Gun, 8st. 2lbs ; Good Evening, 8st. Tippoo Sultan, 8st. Sinclair, 7st. 12lbs ; General Botha, 7st 12lbs ; Diner, 7st. 11lbs ; Engineer, 7st. 11lbs : Borgavi, 7st. 11lbs ; Once More, 7st. 10lbs ; Agent 7st.. 9lbs ; Inshant 7st. 8lbs ; Scimitar, 7st. 7lbs ; Ordinary, 7st. 6lbs ; Solitaire, 7st. 6lbs : Sir Fifty 7st. 6lbs ; Golden Day, 7st. 5lbs ; Dollar, 7st. 5lbs ; Arnica, 7st. 3lbs ; Chaman, 7st Little Titch 6st. 12lbs ; If top weight accepting is under 9st. 10lbs ; it will be raised to that weight, and the others in proportion.

The following is the time and order of running at Mahalaxmi to-day :—

	p. m.
A New Arab Pony Selling Plate (Divided)..	2 55
A New Arab Pony Selling Plate (Divided)..	3 25
A Selling Plate	3 55
The Bagdad Plate	4 25
The March Plate	4 55
The Arab Nursery Plate (Divided) ...	5 25
The Arab Nursery Plate (Divided) ...	5 55
An Auction Plate	6 25

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE:—

	Standard Time. p. m.
Colaba ...	2-18
Church Gate ...	2-23
Arrives at Mahalaxmi ...	2-33

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed to-day :—

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by
Turquoise	35 28	Messrs I W Stokes & J F Preston
Melody	24 43	Officers R A
Eileen IV	Scr	J F Watson Esq & Major Mutter

Course :—Cee Vessel—S Karanja port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—Length 12 9 miles—Time-limit 6-45 p m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by
Maya	Scr	V T Janson, Esq
Corrie.....	Scr	J B K Macbeth Esq
Tixie.....	5 38	Maj Dobbs & Capt MacIvor
Erin	5 38	The Hon Mr W T Morrison C S I
Lylie.....	6 20	Messrs I. Fraser and R E Fischer
Antelope	16 54	Officers Warwickshire Regt
Pepita	25 21	Lt J White, R N

Course : Cee Vessels—S Karanja port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel. Length 8·45 miles. Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on course M. S.	Entered by
Maud	5 46	Officers R E
Mavourneen	Scr	Newman Taylor Esq
Millie	6 49	Messrs. Chapman and Tweddle
Clutha	Scr	Capt J J Welch
Lapwing.....	9 27	C N Moberly Esq
Curlew	3 9	Messrs A S Orr and H R Pilcher
Swallow.....	7 21	A S Folkes Esq
Cricket	12 4	T S Gregson Esq
Marie Louise.....	12 4	K MacIver Esq
Anna	13 39	Officers H M's Mint
Jean	7 21	C W Beadel Esq
Jenny Wren	2 37	D Blythe Esq

Course : Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel. Length 6 31 miles. Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Mooltan" March 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mooltan", with the English Mails of the 9th March, arrived in harbour yesterday morning brought following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Wingfield, Lt.-Col.
Vagiwill, Mr. J. W.
Holman, Mr. E. J.
Barlow, Mrs. L. H.
Park, Miss M. H.
Vear, Mr. R. N. and Mrs.
Lukis, Miss.
Paukhurst, Miss.
Brack, Mrs. F. J.
Perrie, Miss E.
Hillier, Miss H.
Mc Cann, Mr. J. H.
Durman, Mr. A. H.
Harknett, Mr. R.
Martin, Pelly Off. G.
Clinton, Miss.
Osgerley, Mr. W. and Mrs.
Carter, Asst. Payn B.
Webster, Asst. Payn G. H.
Stephenson, Mr. A. S.
Cooper, Mr. S.
Le Mesurier, Capt. C. C.
Bennett, Asst Pay M. G.
Evens, Rev. S. J. and Mrs.
Cooke, Mr. G. H.
Horst, Mr. W.
Barr, Mr. R. H.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Oldfield, Lt.-Col. C. G.
Bartlett, Mr. L. A.
Piunkett, Capt C. and Mrs.
Barnard, Mr. E. Y.
Cooke, Capt. H. P.
Moram, Mr.
Picton, Lt.-Col. R. E.
Wilson, Mr. J.
Gaunllett, Mr. M. T.
Seddon, Capt. T. Y.
Strange, Mr. R. F.
Shilstone, Mrs.
Worgan, Mrs. L.
Grant, Mrs. L. Gent.
Berg, Mr. A.
Jackson, Mr. M. H.
Baker, Mrs. S. and infl. child and Nurse.
Cotes Mrs. E.
Masterman Miss.
Russell, Miss E. A.
Stephen Major L. P.
Anderson Mr. J. A.
Penzel Mr. H. C.
Watsonugh Mr.
Moran Mrs.
Carton Miss.
Fideles Mr. J.
Bethell, K. C. M. G. Rear Adl. Hon. A. E.
Southby, Lt. A. R. J.
Murteza, Beg.
Mears, Mr.
Butler, Mrs. M. S. D.
Aylmer, Maj. Genl. F. J.
Allen, Miss.
Hart, Mr. H. Gent.
O'Leary, Col. T. E.
Dennis, Mr. F.
Tennant, Col. C. C.
Sawyer, Mrs. G. T., Infl. and Nurse.
Childers, Miss D.

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Orpen, Mr. H. F.
Salmon, Mr. H. D.
Carron, Mr. and Mrs.

LONDON TO KARACHI.—Bacon, Mr. W. R.

THE LATE MR. KERSHAW.

MR. JOHN KERSHAW, C. E., whose death in London recently occurred, was the second son of the late Revd. Joan Kershaw, M. A., and was born 3rd January 1827, and died at Hanover Court, London, in his 86th year on the 20th February last.

He was articled to Mr. John Virat Cooch, Locomotive Superintendent of the London and South Western Railway at Nine Elms and in 1850 went with him to the (then called) Eastern Counties Railway as one of the three Engineering Superintendents. Whilst there and also on the South Western Railway, he conducted many experiments on the consumption of fuel of trains and the resistence of air in Locomotive engines.

In 1851 he was Superintendent at Dover under Mr. Cudworth, for whom he made important experiments in the economic working of the Crampton engine as compared with the standard engine of that line. In 1852, Mr. Kershaw became Locomotive Engineer of the Midland Great Western of Ireland, until June 1854 when the contract for making the Railway by Messrs. Johnson and Kinder terminated. He then superintended the construction of the railway wagon and carriage wagon building works at Oldbury near Birmingham and in 1855 was appointed Locomotive Engineer of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway at Bombay.

Mr. Kershaw accomplished the difficult work of superintending the railway from the top of the Bhore Ghauts to Poona and for this undertaking received the thanks of the Indian Government.

Owing to ill-health induced by these severe labours in an unhealthy climate, he was obliged to resign and left India in 1860. He designed the tenr wheeled bogie engines for making the Bhore Ghaut incline, the ruling gradient of which is 1-37 and as evidence of their suitability it may be stated they are still at work and were the precussors of the bogie engines now used on the principal English lines. In the starting of the first cotton mills in Bombay by some of the leading native merchants, Mr. Kershaw was professionally consulted. The "Bombay Gazette" (September 1860) when referring to his retirement as Locomotive Engineer quoted the words of the Engineer in Chief, J. J. Barkeley, Esq., who spoke of the great skill and energy shown by the Kershaw in devising and carrying out the extensive works and mechanical arrangement of the Byculles and other locomotive depots and especially the easy and rapidity with which he effected the haulage of the rolling stock for the Deccan line up the famous Bhore Ghaut incline a task which had been regarded by many experienced railway persons as presenting an almost insuperable difficulty. The able and skillful manner in which this arduous undertaking was accomplished would always remain an honour to his professional reputation.

He was greatly esteemed by his workmen, and on leaving India the natives and Europeans of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway presented him with a service of plate accompanied by a flattering address. In later life he was connected with the firm of Sharp Steward, late of Manchester and the Oldbury Carriage Company, Birmingham. He was a member of the Royal Society of Arts and the Zoological Society of London and usually spent the last years during the winter and spring in the south of France.

EN PASSANT.

Once in a way I drop into one or other of the moving picture shows which, generally, seem to be still flourishing in Bombay, Ulysses at the "Excelsior" being the piece de resistance on the last occasion. It is a very marvellous production, providing a series of effects that for realism has not been equalled in Cinematograph programme here. The incidents, though somewhat disconnected, will be recognised by students as fairly faithful to Homer both in the original or in the more familiar translation by Pope. Others will look upon them as fanciful effects such as might be evolved from Mythological lore generally. Ulysses, according to the pictorial programme provided to elucidate the series, is accredited as the son of Laertes, King of Ithaca, which is not, of course, strictly correct. His real father was Sisyphus who had seduced Anticlea, the daughter of Autolycus at the connivance of her father, the arch thief of classical History just previous to her marriage with Laertes. Sisyphus was one of the most crafty in life and, as tradition relates, required all the demons of hell to keep him in order there. To be of his blood was considered a lasting disgrace, but it would not appear that the fact affected the career of Ulysses very materially for he usually came topside up.

Probably there are many, in common with this obscure scribe, who are reminded, when face to face with even a moving picture, and with some one playing you with questions, that the training in Classics received during the golden days of school was not lasting. Apart from this trivial fact the man of middle life finds other reasons for regret at indifference shown in mastering the drudgery past which stage few seemed to get among my more familiar colleagues and contemporaries. In a measure this is the result of a defective system in public school training. It is only the boy with a natural bent for study that commands the personal interest and encouragement of masters, who perhaps, except in the Universities or more prominent chartered Institutions were not remarkable for great academic ability half a century or so ago. Reverting to my own experience in one of the recognised Collegiate schools in the Midlands, and if memory is not at fault, the greater proportion of students, in the higher forms, merely scraped through Homer and Xenophon, Horace, and Virgil as the case may be placing beyond possibility that familiarity with these immortal writers which, in maturer years, would have provided a constant source of pleasure. And touching the subject of Tutors, I am led to wonder if those of my Alma Mater would have stood the test of present day requirements. T... of the fourth form, I remember, was a supposed giant in mathematics, but if there was any reflected glory, to use the phrase of the Biblical Sage, 'it was not in me'. This worthy was a somewhat dissolute character, and (as I subsequently heard) finished his career as a Billiard marker. B...of the 5th (Tommy B.) as he was irreverently termed ; and immortalized by the couplet.

"Tommy's nose was long, Tommy's nose was strong :
Twere no disgrace to Tommy's face
If Tommy's nose were gone"—had a great reputation as

a scholar, and as a martinet. In this latter connection he had become celebrated, some years preceding my particular era, for breaking a boy's wrist during a castigation, through which incident the Dean (who was then a personage than the brother of one of the greatest Prime Ministers of the century) abolished caning for all time. Tommy B . . . was otherwise a most eccentric character, and had begotten two sons who were a terror to the neighbourhood. One of these hopefuls eventually made a mark in the Operatic world. Another B . . . . was master of the 3rd, the specialist in French and German ! an easy going, corpulent individual who was invariably the mark of the more lawless of us. G . . . . . of the 2nd, alternately acrid and sweet, whose features lent themselves to caricature, a fact the writer was one morning demonstrating on the black-board to an admiring bevy of spectators including the person interested himself who had approached quietly and unseen. He was sarcastically complimentary on my artistic ability, and rewarded me by 1,000 lines of Virgil, of which, some days after, I produced about 500 mostly written by a charitable sister—a piece of barefacedness that so appealed to his sporting instincts that he remitted the reminder of the imposition. A much married Rector, one of the most amiable and the best of men, the Revd. M . . . . . D . . . . shared the position of Headmaster, during my time, with that great Scholar and Divine Canon Barry, who eventually became Bishop of Sydney. The former is, I believe, still alive and the venerable incumbent of a fat living in Ireland.

Mr. Amery, M. P., has recently contributed to the "Morning" Post a series of articles. "The case against Home Rule",—one of the latest bringing forward rather an interesting theory regarding the want of facilities in travelling to Ireland, which, he thinks, accounts in a great measure for lack of good fellowship between residents of the two countries. Notwithstanding that passages are fairly cheap and speedy Ireland is to the average Briton a foreign country. Communication is also bad in Ireland itself which operates seriously against interior development. Comparison is specially drawn between means of transport there, and German and Canadian methods in their respective limits where unity, federation and geographical cohesion have been rendered possible by the linking up of railways, and water services, as the case may be. The writer attributes to the sleeping car a leading incentive to the activity and enterprise of the Americans, and opines that a train ferry to Ireland would greatly facilitate in bringing more active intercourse between the two countries. It is pointed out that train ferries are successfully worked in many parts of the world. By a direct service that would obviate the necessity of frequently handling on route (which entails extra expense) Irish produce could be set down within a few hours in any part of Great Britain, while English wares, and especially coal (now a luxury for a few) could be similarly transported to Irish centres. The writer describes Ireland as the dense will of the unknown to the British business world, and he looks to the future Unionist Government to increase the whole productive efficiency of the United Kingdom by schemes for the opening up of the distressful country, rather than sitting down under what has been described by Colonel Seeley as "the inevitable barrier the Irish sea which makes political union between the two countries impossible."

Mrs. Luxmibai Ranade's opinion that the upper and middle class ladies of Bombay would be serving a more useful purpose by devoting themselves to house-to-house collection on behalf of the famine funds rather than idling away time at the Gymkhanas is, to say the least of it, sweeping. Probably this industrious and charitably-minded lady has yet to learn, or realise, that the greatest burden that could be laid on the majority of English women in India (who are chiefly referred to) would be the soliciting of alms on the plan suggested. "When pain and sickness rend the brow, a ministering angle thou" (or words to such effect) wrote one of our poets, and primarily, among humanity, women remain the harbingers of pity. Scores at home are able to take up missions of mercy in the slums of big cities who would be quite unfit for such work in India. One must admit that pleasure is far too cheap and get-at-able in India, hence at first sight it might appear that frivolity leads. But there are many who, once convinced that real distress called for a portion of their leisure, would gladly avail of any possible means to give a helping hand.

It may be admitted that that earnest disciple of William Booth and of his greater Master, "Colonel" Blowers has opportunities of testing the ravages of famine that no other European perhaps has, and his plain spoken facts are convincing. I hold no brief for the Society, but I am able to aver from personal knowledge that the work and self-denial shown by some members of this great organisation stands out in bold relief among every other form of Missionary enterprise in the East. I have seen the apparently delicately-nurtured white woman tramping through the hot dusty plains of Gujerat in the month of May and under circumstances from which the seasoned District official,—nay even the creature of the soil itself—would turn with a shudder. People in a great measure have misapprehended results of the monsoon failure of last year, which were also, to some extent, obscured by the celebrations of the Royal Visit. Now that plain facts are advertised the world learns that some 5 million head of cattle are overtaken by scarcity, of which as another report runs, hundreds are dying daily. The position is accentuated through the inability of the Railways to grapple with emergencies of transport, in turn, brought about by the want of water for their engines. The suspension and remission of Revenue means a loss to Government of 93 lacs. Official and Corporate bodies, and other outside sources, have contributed about 4 lakhs. Public help accounts for about 2 lakhs more. And much more is needed. Meanwhile one might be glad to be rid of the contemplation of the incongruity suggested in the scheme for raising monuments of splendour, till the gateway of India opens a road to prosperity rather than to famine and misery.

LE LATILLON.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Persia." March 23.

The P. and O. Co's. Mail Steamer "Persia" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:

Annan, Mr J M
Ashburham, Miss
Asser, Mr
Atkinson, Mr R P and Miss
Ash, Mrs H D
Bald, Miss Irene
Barwick, Miss
Beattie, Nurse
Beaumont, Mr W C
Bennetts, Mr C B
Beynon, Col W G
Bloomfield, Miss
Blunt, Mrs E A H and child
Bradshaw, Major C P
Bradshaw, Mr W J
Brereton, Mr A
Brierley, Mr G F
Browne, Maj and Mrs F and infl
Bunbury, Mrs E M
Baker, Mrs J W
Barras, Miss
Baugh, Mr and Mrs D and valet
Cameron, Mr A H
Campbell, Miss T
Chadwick, Mr F J
Challice, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Charles, Miss
Chiplonkar, Mr T L
Cooke, Mr H
Coppinger, Mr F R
Cooper, R N Mr Archibald
Cox, Mr H S
Craddock, Lady R H
Craddock, Mrs
Crail, Mr & Mrs W A
Croft, Mrs C A and infl,
Carr, Miss M L
Carr, Mrs W F
Chappell, Mr
Claridge, Mr G (Snr)
Coates, Capt V
Crawford, Boyd, Capt J
Davis, Capt A H T
Devich, Mr H H
deBreet, Mrs and infl
de Neufville, Mrs Schmidt
Deighton, Mrs and 2 children
Desai, Mr K S
Dick, Mrs
Dick, R N Capt J
Dobbin, Mr F K
Douglas, Mr Jas
Dudley Meyers, Mr and Mrs
Dunn, Mr H
DuBuisson, 2 Misses
Eadie, Mr and Mrs
Eastmead, Maj and Mrs G S
Erskine, Capt A
Esick, Mr T R
Flynn, Miss
Fox, Mrs and Miss
Forbes, Mr James and infl
Forbes, Nurse Mrs
Frank, Miss Anni
Geoghegan, Mrs & child
George, Mr and Mrs C P
Gibbons, Miss M A
Godly, Miss
Gordon, Mrs Lewis
Gordon, Mr Eyre
Gover, Mr & Mrs A C & infl
Grazebrook, Mrs L
Grayburn, Mr W E H
Greaves, Mrs Herbert
Greenaway, Capt H
Gulliland, Mr C C
Gabriel, Mr V
Gahtsam, Mr J C
Gerard, Lady
Gosselin, Miss and maid
Gough, Lt-Col and Mrs C H H
Green, Mr W W
Gregson, Mrs F R
Hamilton, Mr
Harley Lyon, Mrs
Henriques, Mrs G A G nurse, and infant
Hodgson Smith, Miss
Holman, Mr Wm
Holman, Mr J
Holmes, Maj and Mrs G V
Hanor, Mr J E
Harden, Mr F G
Hardy, Mr G S
Hirsch, Mr E
Hogg, Capt and Mrs P
Hussain, Dr E A
Imrie, Miss Eva
Inglis, Mrs
Irwin, Mrs H M
Inchcape, Rt Hon Lord and Lady, maid and valet
Johnn, Mr and Mrs, child and 2 infants
Jamieson, Mrs J Fyfe
Jeddere Fisher, Mr H C
Jenkins, Lady and maid
Johnson, Mrs J W child and nurse
Jones, Mr and Mrs B F
Jopling Rowe, Mrs
Kanga, Mr K D
Kanga, Mr N K
Keelan, Mr C J
Kilroe, Mr E J
Kingdom, Mr
Kumar, Chandrathina Gaekwad
Kumar, Bhadrasinha Gaekwad
Kennedy, Capt F G
Kerr, Mrs
Lala, Mr D M
Lane, Maj H A
Lane, Mrs E
Laurie, Mr and Mrs H M
Law, Mrs and child
Leckie, Capt O T Mac R
Le Fanu, Mr H
Lennox Conyngham, Lt-Col and Mrs
Leach, Mrs W
Lloyd, Mr and Mrs C J and child
Lomax, Mr E Lawson
Lucas, Lt-Col F G
Lupton, Mr R H
Lynch, Mr C M
Mackenzie, Mrs and 2 children
Madras, Bishop of
Macdonald, Mr P J
Macdonald, Mrs
Mackean, Mr R A
Mackenzie, Mr J P
Macry, Father S J
Macleod, Capt M N
Mardon, Mrs E J
Martin, Mr J G
Marre, Capt C F
Maxwell, Mrs H M
Mayfield, Dr Marion
Maynard, Mrs H J
McNiell, Capt A A C
Melitus, Mr and Mrs P G
Meyer, Mr Julius
Michie, Mr A W
Monks, Mr & Mrs F D and child
Moore, Mr J F
Mackey, The Hon Misses C and M
Masnkopf, Mr W M
McNiall, Capt
Mitchell, Mr H H G and
Moore, Mrs nurse and infant
Morrison, Miss I
Nanavati, Mr B I
Napier, Miss L
Outway, Miss L T
Palmer, Lady Alxendra and maid
Palmer, Mr W L
Paterson, Miss G A
Peet, Miss
Petsch-Manskopt, Mr and Mrs
Phillips, Mrs nurse a infant
Poole, Mr R
Porter, Mr W K
Poscoe, Mr E
Pratt, Mr Mrs and Miss
Price, Mr C S auley
Price, Mrs
Prior, Mr A W
Prior, R N Mr Canningham
Parker, Maj p M G
Patil, Mr F C
Pemberton, Mr H
Pilkington, Capt
Potter, Mr H H
Quarry, Mrs C
Quashrough, Miss
Radcliffe, Mr and Mrs C
Ramsden, Mr Geo
Randle, Miss
Rasbotham, Capt and Mrs D A
Ricoard, Mrs
Richardson, Mr and Mrs W
Roe, Mrs C H
Robertson, Mr C
Russell, Mrs M
Rustomji, Mr P H J
Rustomji, Mrs and 2 children
Ryves, Capt W N
Rashotham, Capt and Mrs D A
Scott, Capt A N de

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Singu, 1912 tons, Captain C. L. Bulkeley, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co's steamer Nippon, 4014 tons, Captain E. Tarabocha, will sail to-day for Trieste, via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Gramsbergen, 3,157 tons Captain K. V. A. Govt, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Colobaria, 3436 tons, Captain G. N. Ramage, R.N.R. arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Mooltan 4834 tons Captain R. L. Haddock, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Caledonian, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Brazilians, 2,438 tons Captain J. S. Snowden, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Heim, 757 tons, Captain A. Eriksen sailed yesterday for Bangkok with a general cargo

The steamer Stephanotis 2394 tons, Captain R. Goodridge, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachee, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—March 22.

Bilbster.....2790 Cantell.....
Brazilians.....2438 Snowden.....
Beme.....1899 Younger.....S W & Co
Baron Dalmoney...3899 Hay.....W & A G & Co
Beethoven.....2360 .....Mithell
Caledonica.....2510 Meiber.....M M & Co
Dwarka.....75 Monza.....M M & Co
H M S Highflyer.....Lick.....R N Flagship
H M S Pretorpine.....Hill.....R Navy
Gallia.....555 Wratt...repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Glenfinnals.....1966 .....Edward
Hoseinee.....993 D'Lorae.....Bo & P S N Co
Kuala.....360 McLaria...11-3.....K N & Co
Koweit.....2336 Coates.....H S N Co
Lord Stanley.....3054 Illiford.....W & A G & Co
Malda.....1250 Rambo.....M M & Co
Mostebello.....2770 Croft.....J P & Co
Mooltan.....4834 Haddock.....P & O Co
Nourel-Bahr.....212 Nacoda.....Arab.....S N Co
Newenfels.....3542 Heckel.....W & A G & Co
Norkoowa.....1074 Jones.....M M & Co
Colobaria.....3436 Ramage.....M M & Co
R I M S.....Dalhousie.....Vimes.....R I M
Shah Jahan.....2635 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....565 Morin.....Arab S N Co
Somali.....2580 Kasos.....A S & Co
Steplantin.....2584 .....Goodridge
Trifels.....2970 Eggert.....W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK,—March 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Assaye	4339	Cockman	...Shanghai	...26-3...	P & O Co
B Hatumet	2584	Peters	.....	.....	J M & Co
D & E Zimora	2042	Lesie	.....	W & A Graham & Co	
F Batiscan	2650	Griffths	..Dunkirk	..26-3..	K N & Co
G Tjomo	1453	Danielsen	...D'kirk	...27-3....	W & A G & Co
H Castlemoor	2403	Angus	..Genoa	...23-3...	K N & Co
M Himalaya	3706	Jenkins	.....Calcutta	.....26-3...	P & O Co
N Corinthic	2355	Woodhead	.....L'pool	...22-3...	W & A G & Co
Q Naderi	1161	Hughes	.....Jeddah	23-3	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Palamcotta	2207	Catbush	Durban	23-3... M M & Co
3	Begum	2345	McNicoll	.....	T M & Co
4	Glenfinlas	1996	Edwardes	.....	K N & Co
4	Islami	1604	Goode	.....	Bo & P S N Co
7	Cleopat a	3129	Crick	..Trieste	A L S N Co
9	Nippon	4015	Tarabocha	...K'chi	..23-3.... A L S N Co
10 & 11	City of Athens	5159	Knout	.....	K N & Co
12 & 13	Persia	4155	Palmer	.....Londn	..23-13 .. P & O Co
15	Koenig	3776	Holdt	..Durban	..23-3... A S & Co
16	Beethoven	2360	Mitchell	.....	J M & Co

H W P D

Netravati	699	Fakira	Bo S N Co
Courland	760	Ebrahim	J'nagar 21-3
Indravati	518	Esmail	Manglore 22-3
Tonani	562	Fakira	B'nagar 23-3
Mahamadi	519	Ahmed	.....

M. W. D.

Balgay	131	Ahmed	Repairing

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
21	Itria	Honeyhood	Mauritius, Mar 9
	Gramsbergen	Goot	Rotterdam, Feb 25
22	Mooltan	Haddock	London, Mar 1
	Colobaria	Ramage	Calcutta, Mar 1
	Caledonia	Melber	Marseilles, Mar 6

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Chanda	Tice	Antwerp
	Stephanotis	Goodridge	Calcutta
	Heim	Eriksen	Bangkok
	Brazilians	Snowden	Calcutta
	Singu	Bulkeley	Rangoon, &c
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Nairung for Calcutta &c.
" Hoseinee for Jeddah
" Gramsbergen for Antwerp &c.

The steamer Nippon, Capt. Tarabocha obtained their portclearances yesterday for Trieste &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyds steamer Bregenz, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 21st instant.

The Anchor Line Steamer Circassia outward bound passed Suez on the 21st instant and is due to arrive here on the 1st proximo.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Delhi arrived at Suez on the morning of the 19th instant homeward bound.

The Societa Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Company steamer Rubattino from Bombay left Aden for Genoa on the 21st instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 23rd March.

239. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—(for all class firing members will take their side arms to the Range.)

Wednesday, 27th instant "A" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

240. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 2nd April 1912 at 9-15 p. m. (S. T.)

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained by members on application at Head-Quarters.

Dress—Officers, Mess Dress—White N C Officers and Volunteers. Mess Dress or uniform with caps.

241. Parade.—The battalion will parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday the 23rd instant at 5-45 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with helmets.

They will bivouac at Santa Cruz for the night under service conditions and return to Bombay on Sunday morning. Each man must bring a blanket and warm coat, tin plate, basin or mug, knife, fork, spoon and washing materials. These must all be rolled up in the blanket which should be well secured in a bundle and labelled with the man's name, company and Corps.

Members should proceed by the train leaving Colaba 5 p. m.

242. The Leslie Challenge Cup (Marching) Competition and the Highland Challenge Cup Competition will be held at Ghat Kopar on the 27th instant. Teams should proceed by the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

242. Arms.—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters before 12 noon on the 28th instant. Members are reminded that the prompt return of arms to Head-Quarters when called in, count towards the Bayley Challenge Cup.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

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Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do,
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do,
Devoe Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do,
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do,
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 23rd March, 1912.

OVERLAND TO EUROPE.

After some seventy years of discussion and official discourgement we seem at last to be within a measurable distance of obtaining the fresh link in our communications with the West, which was originally projected by British engineers in the early days of the Victorian era. All the English schemes failed to take shape, for reasons which may be read in their histories, and it was left to the Germans to demonstrate the feasibility of making a line from the shores of the Bosphorus to the Persian Gulf, with the help of kilometric guarantees, which assure its eventual completion even if it is not a paying financial speculation. Eight years have elapsed since the first section was laid, but owing to international shyness progress has been slow, and a few days ago we were advised that a fresh start had been made in the long journey eastwards of Aleppo to Baghdad with the prospect of its arrival at the old city of the Khalifs three or four years hence. It will be remembered that there has been a prolonged and somewhat angry discussion in the press and other agencies concerning the construction of the final section of the line from Baghdad to the Gulf, where it will pass through British spheres of influence, and there was, therefore, a disposition in London to resolve that it should either be under our control or become an international concern, instead of being the exclusive property of the Germans. It was then intended to carry the project on to Koweit, the only harbour in the upper reaches of the Gulf, over which we established a protectorate after the Germans had failed to obtain a concession from the Sheikh. This being so, the Government were urged either to veto the approach of the line to this strategic point, or to insist upon having full control over it, if Koweit was to be the terminus. But diplomacy appears to have solved this problem as according to recent advices the line is not to proceed beyond Basra, a port some fifty miles from the mouth of the Tigris which can be used by ocean-going steamers when the bar across the exit of the river has been deepened. There remains the question of the composition of the Company which is to construct and manage the section south of Baghdad, and the Turkish suggestion is that the four Powers interested should provide equal shares of the capital and that an international directorate be created with an Ottoman president. It remains to be seen whether this proposal will commend itself to Mr. Asquith's Cabinet as a satisfactory compromise in a matter which is included in the German schedule of charges against the obstructiveness of Great Britain, and which were discussed during Lord Haldane's recent unofficial pilgrimage to Berlin.

Meanwhile the German project which is ultimately to reach Teheran via Kanikin and was to have been an important link in the overland route, has been eclipsed by a newer and more comprehensive scheme, which will give us a direct connection with the West as soon as it comes into existence and make India independent of the "all German" line through Mesopotamia. This is the passage through Middle Persia which has now emerged from the academic stage of a few months ago, and is so far decided upon that England, Russia and France are prepared to find the twenty-one millions of capital required for it, and we may shortly expect to hear that survey has been commenced. The Government of India have indeed already begun operations at their end by the despatch of a party from Karachi to examine the country along the Mekran Coast through which the line may pass from Bandar Abbas, if the Sind capital is to become the junction of East and West. Some experts, however, favour Kotri, to which both the Indian gauges run, as a more suitable connection and advise that the overland alignment should reach the sea at Pasni instead of Chabar and thence process direct to the town on the banks of the Indus. This would reduce its length by a hundred miles or so, but apart from the strong objections Karachi may be expected to advance against the proposal it would involve the omission of the Bunder Abbas section, which the Government of India desire to have constructed as an additional means of suppressing the arms traffic through Southern Persia, and they are not likely to agree to a modification of their plans for financial reasons. It is true that gun-runing from Muscat will receive a fresh check by the Sultan's decision to establish depots for rifles and ammunition from whence they will not issue without satisfactory guarantees regarding their destination, but for some time to come the naval blockade of the coast cannot be relaxed, while the line to Bundar Abbas would facilitate the movement of troops to co-operate with the sea police. The question of the Indian terminus may be deferred for future discussion and settlement, as for the moment the principal interest centres around the inception of a scheme which will open an alternative route to the West for travellers who dislike voyaging by sea, and will halve the time at present occupied in the transit between Bombay and London.

As at present aligned the route will run via Tabriz, Teheran, Yezd and Kerman, and from the latter town to Bunder Abbas Chabor and Karachi, the construction of the latter section being undertaken by the British Government. Some delay has occurred over the allocation of the shares of the three Powers, but negotiations on this point are proceeding with a prospect of early settlement, and when that has been reached there will be no further hindrance to the commencement of operations, one of the principal objections being the forestalling of the German plan for monopolising the traffic of Northern Persia. To meet the new situation they have already arranged to divert their main line to Kanikin, and when that point of the Persian frontier has been reached, the Russians will be asked to fulfil their engagement to construct a branch from thence to Teheran. But the trans-Persian project will cut through this area, and being the more direct route to the West will absorb what commerce is available in the Shah's distracted country, and at present and until the restoration of order that is unlikely to be very considerable. Nothing has been disclosed regarding guarantees and it is difficult to see how they will be forthcoming as the only visible asset Persia has is the residue of its customs collections, after the allocation of the major portion to the amortisation of the English and Russian loans. An addition is now being made to these of a sum which will ultimately reach almost half a million and this will become a fresh charge upon the depleted revenues. But the promoters of the line have doubtless satisfied themselves that it will finally become a financial success and meanwhile for political and strategic reasons it will be viewed as a fitting corollary to the Anglo-Russian agreement of four years ago, which outlined their respective spheres of influence in Persia. For in these respects it is in reality the rejoinder to the historic "Potsdam conversations" of twelve months since, which pledged Russia to the admission of German interests in Northern Persia, to the construction of the Kanikin-Teheran line and other matters which we need not now dwell upon. The revelation of these arrangements and the apprehensions of German intrusion foreshadowed by them, led to the arrival of a group of influential Russian financiers in London and to the initiation of the scheme for the trans-Persian railway to Karachi. It may not be completed prior to the arrival of the Mesopotamian line at Basra, but when it is constructed, passengers, merchandise and mails will not go to Europe via the Persian Gulf, while it has also to be remembered that the British scheme for a railway from the head of the estuary to Ispahan will synchronize with the larger project, so it does not seem probable that the German States in the Oriental firmament will be materially advanced by the Potsdam pourparlers of last year, which have, in truth, been the incentive to the decision to establish an independent overland route to India.

Treaty with Portugal.

The new Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of Alliance announced the other day has special interest for us in Bombay in that it confirms an alliance into which the two nations entered a little more than two centuries and a half ago, by the memorable Treaty of Whitehall which, among other things, gave the island of Bombay to the English. That Treaty, whose two hundred and fiftieth anniversary we noticed a few months ago, has never been broken and Portugal has remained our friend and ally ever since. In fact of all our past alliances this is the oldest and has stood the test of time very well. A hundred years ago we were called upon by this alliance to make great sacrifices of men and money in order to assist our Portuguese allies to throw off the yoke of Napoleon, and the Peninsular War was fought for several years by us on behalf of these old friends and their neighbours the Spaniards. This old alliance, which has lasted through eight generations, needed to be renewed and confirmed at the present day on account of the recent revolution in Portugal and the overthrow of the ancient house of Braganza. We were allied with the Portuguese nation through their Kings in the past; in future we shall be allied with that nation through its new Republic. Once before also we pursued this policy when during the Napoleonic struggle the monarchy had to leave Portugal and betake itself to Brazil and the country was under a Regency which was recognised by us and ended against the French. During that struggle we took temporary possession of Goa and the other Portuguese Colonies in India as Portugal herself was unable to take care of them and prevent them from falling into French hands. The new Treaty with the Portuguese Republic merely confirms the provisions of the old treaty and alliance with regard to the colonies of that nation. If her colonies were seriously threatened by another power Portugal would be just as much unable to retain and defend them as during the struggle with Napoleon. By the new treaty we have, no doubt, incurred heavy responsibilities as the Colonial Empire of our allies is considerable and spreads in Asia, Africa, and Malayean. But the responsibility is no new thing to us as it existed also under the now exiled monarchy. Besides our chief consideration might to be to prevent the Colonial possessions of Portugal which are everywhere contiguous to ours from falling into the hands of rival powers who may gain considerable advantage thereby over us. It should be no vital interest to us to safeguard the Portuguese colonies and to maintain in them the rule of our friends. In these days weak nations like Portugal stand in continuous danger of their colonies being pounced upon by stronger but less scrupulous powers who badly want colonial outlets for their ever-growing populations, It would be to our interest to enter into such alliances with other nations too, who possess colonies which they are not likely to defend in time of trouble. The Dutch, for instance, have valuable colonies which if they went into the hands of any of our rivals would be a source of great danger to our empire.

Imperial Wireless Scheme.

India has already a special interest in the scheme, the preliminary details of which have been cabled by Reuter, of linking up the distant places of the Empire by a continuous system of wireless telegraphs, for two of the first stations which are to be constructed are to be within Indian territory. These stations together with those in London and Egypt and at Singapore and Pretoria are to be erected at once, but before the work is commenced it is necessary to obtain the consent of the Government of India. The whole contract, too, has to be ratified by the British Parliament, but no delay in construction, it is understood, need be anticipated on these accounts. The stations will be operated by the Marconi Company on the account of the Government for the first six months, and thereafter by the Government. The company will receive a payment of £60,000 for each station, exclusive of site, foundations for machinery and buildings and the buildings themselves, which if so required, will be constructed by the company at the cost price for the account of the Governments concerned. The terms further provide that the company shall receive 10 per cent. of the gross receipts of all the long-distance stations so erected for the term of the agreement, which is twenty-eight years from the date of the opening to service of the first three stations. The Government will have power to end the agreement at the expiration of eighteen years, but in that event they would cease to have the right to use any of the company's patented processes or machinery. It is believed that since stations will no doubt be established in the neighbouring countries, the colonies will be in a position to communicate cheaply and directly with any country with which they are doing business within a range of two or three thousand miles. As an instance of the saving in cost likely to be effected by the Imperial wireless scheme, the following is cited, "The cable rate to British Guiana is at present 7s. per word. A wireless station erected in that colony would enable its inhabitants to communicate direct with similar stations in Central America, Brazil, and the United States, with other stations in the British Indies, and through the stations in Spain with the United Kingdom, at rate probably not exceeding 1s. per word, and in every case with the greatest speed." To the Government itself of course, one of the greatest advantages of the scheme, will be the much greater rapidity and ease with which communication with the various naval units in different parts of the Empire will be obtained. It will shortly be possible for warships travelling to or stationed in the East to be all in regular communication with the Admiralty from any point between England and Hong-Kong, which constitutes an advance in naval communications the importance of which need not be emphasised.

Reuter states that Field-Marshal Sir William Nicholson and Sir William Meyer will sail on the "Macedonia" for India.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras will receive an address from the Madras Corporation at 4 p.m. on the 29th instant and will then leave for the harbour. It is understood that he will resign his office as Governor of Madras before he leaves for Calcutta.

The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that the Court of District Judge of Saharanpur shall be held at Dehra Dun for the purpose of hearing the application of Miss Mount Stephens for the grant of probate of the will of the late Miss Garnett Orme at conclusion of Saharanpur Sessions which is due to commence on the 1st of April next.

The Bombay mails of the 9th instant arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 20th inst.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson will visit the United Province and Bombay before going up to Simla.

Sir Robert Carlyle and Sir Reginald Craddock, Revenue and Home Members of Council, will probably visit Delhi next week.

Lord Carrington has chosen the title of Marquess of Lincolnshire.

Queen Alexandra's progress towards recovery continued during mail week, although it was less rapid that could be desired.

The annual return of the Territorial Force for the year ended September 30, 1911, has been published. It states that the strength of the force at the beginning and end of that period was as follows:—October 1, 1910, Officers 9,759, other ranks 257,337; September 30, 1911, officers 9,475, other ranks 254,688. The difference between the strength and the establishment on October 1, 1911, was 1,774 officers and 47,341 non-commissioned officers and men.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE GREAT STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 8.

In one of the courts a day or two ago a Junior Counsel applied to the Bench for an adjournment of a case because his leader could not arrive in town in time owing to the dislocation of railway traffic as the result of the coal strike. In reluctantly granting the application the presiding Judge told the young barrister to hurry away or the strike might be over and they would be obliged to withdraw their permission for an adjournment, I do not find many who share this optimism, though it is wonderful how universal the belief is that we shall emerge from this trouble without any of the calamitous effects which it was at one time expected would immediately follow from a strike of these enormous dimensions. I met a Northern coal-owner yesterday and he tells me that in Lancashire they do not expect a settlement before Easter. He says that he was in Wigan on Wednesday end saw about 600 miners waiting to enter a theatre. The previous day colliers he heard, were occupying boxes in the same theatre. It is being made a matter of severe and almost provocative complaint against the strikers that while they are enjoying themselves other people are starving. It has not yet come to that, but will do so if the dispute is prolonged much more. But, surely, it is better that the miners should spend their time at theatres or as some are doing at seaside resorts than in rioting. The continued absence of panic is largely owing to the generally excellent manner in which the miners have behaved since they went out on strike. Of course, one reason why so far there have been none of the disgraceful scenes that too often accompany quarrels between labour and capital is that there have been and are not likely to be any "scabs" or "blacklegs." I do not forget the brave and praiseworthy offer of the undergraduates to descend the mines as workmen. They would be as much use in a colliery as an average collier would be in a chemical laboratory. With regard to the inflexibility of the Miners' Federation all who wish to understand the situation thoroughly should read Mr. Rowland Kenny's article on "The Brains Behind the Labour Revolt." It is there shown that the men who are responsible for the industrial revolt are not the old and respected leaders like Mr. Burt and others, but the young men who have been trained at Ruskin College, Oxford, and those of them who formed the Central Labour College at the same university. "At the last election of the South Wales, executive members of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain Messrs. Abraham ("Mabon") Brace and Richards, three of the old type of tried Unionists were supplanted by the revolutionaries, Messrs. Barker, Hartshorn and Slanton who stated that their triumph was largely due to the influence of C. L. C. men on the votes."

THE SUFFRAGISTS MISTAKE.

The damage caused in London by the crazy window-smashers will be cheap at the price if it has the result, as seems not improbable, of practically killing the Suffragette movement. In my opinion one of the most significant evidences of the utter disgust caused by the wholesale destruction of property during the past week is that not a single complaint has been raised against the more drastic sentences that we being inflicted hy the magistrates. A year ago many who are not in favour conferring the franchise upon females would have been shocked at delicately nurtured ladies as many of these malnads are having to undergo hard labour. Now, every one thinks that the punishment meets the crime and if the prosecution of the ringleaders should end in their being sent to prison for a very long term they will not receive an atom of sympathy. I aked a member of the House of Commons to-day what effect the latest antics of the mad women is on Parliamentary supporters of woman suffrage. He replied "In every group of half a dozen members who discuss the window smashing there is sure to be at least one who says I voted for them last time, but I shall never do so again." The hostility shown to the suffragettes on Monday night on the occasion of the attempted raid in Parliament Square was such as I have never seen before and I have been present at every one of these absurd demonstrations.

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE LIBERAL PARTY

The Eighty Club had a big dinner last Friday night at the Hotel Cecil in honour of Mr. Redmond and Mr. Winston Churchill presided. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the proceedings were the remarks which the First Lord of the Admiralty made about himself in proposing the toast of the evening He has just been elected President of the Eighty Club. "I think," he said, such a choice "indicates in your part a great measure not only kindness but of trust in me. The President of the Eighty Club during the tenure of his office is one of the trustees of Liberalism. He is one of the official guardians of that great creed and doctrine whose generous toleration and sober outlook upon the turmoil of current events is of the highest value and will long continue to be of great assistance to all who wish to see the steady onward progress of the world maintained. I shall endeavour to the best of my ability to do justice to the kindness and the confidence with which you have treated me." A prominent politician who changes sides does not always find his new position a bed of roses. On the one hand he is taunted as Mr. Churchill was in connection with his visit to Belfast the other day with being a turn-coat and on the other hand his actions if they seem to run counter to the principles or feelings of a section of his new friends are regarded with suspicion not unmixed with distrust. Read between the lines the words of Mr. Churchill quoted above may be intended to reassure those less Imperially inclined Liberals who were puzzled to know the meaning of his recent speech in Glasgow and as intimation that he is not at present, at all events, about to "cross the floor on a Dreadnought." One often hears people, especially Conservatives, say of him. "Oh, he will go back if it suits his purposes." Perhaps, but I cannot recall an instance of a politician of Mr. Churchill's standing who after leaving one party and becoming a Cabinet Minister in another reverted to his original faith.

THE UNIONIST VICTORY IN MANCHESTER.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the significance of the defeat of Sir Arthur Haworth in South Manchester on Tuesday and whether or not it means an early general election as some Unionists contend it has for the time being produced consternation if not demoralisation in the Liberal Party. For the moment Mr. Lloyd George is distinctly under a cloud, for there is a consensus of opinion that the remarkable turn over of votes in Manchester was due entirely to the unpopularity of the Insurance Act. The constituency has been described as the domitory of the clubs and shop-assistants of Cottonpolis, and the surprising thing is that Sir Arthur Haworth was not acquainted with their views before he accepted a post which necessitated a fresh election. I am told that the Lancashire Liberal members as a body are aggrieved because they were not—so it is said—consulted as to the wisdom of contesting such a seab at such a time as the present. The Master of Elibank is very popular and he has been called the best whip the Liberals ever had, but there seems to be something wrong with his Intelligence Department or he is overbold. It must be mortifying to ministerialists that all their recent losses in by-elections have been caused by vacancies which need not have been created. In North Ayrshire a seat was thrown away by the appointment of the sitting member as Solicitor-General for Ireland. Oldham was lost to the Government by creating one of the members a peer. South Somerset went to the Opposition for a similar reason. "There may," says the able Parliamentary correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, "be boldness in a policy of this kind, but there is a rash imprudence about it that staggers old campaigners." "Lawyers hungry for promotion must be firmly told to wait and possess their souls in patience." Mr. George it is now admitted by his stanches friends made a mistake in rushing his Bill into law before its complicated provisions had been mastered by those whom the measure most closely affects. It is, when one comes to think of it, not only ridiculous but contrary to our English practice to pass a Bill which very few people understand and then to have to employ an army of lecturers to explain what it all means. The Government notwithstanding all that has occurred cling to their belief in the ultimate popularity of the Insurance Act. The Prime Minister in his speech at the complementary luncheon given to him in the Opera House, Covent Garden, this afternoon, said the Government foresaw that the Insurance Act must be written down for the time being not as an asset but as a liability. I know serious politicians, not Conservatives, who expect that the Act will prove to be a dead-letter. They are perhaps induced to take this view of the matter by what has occurred across the Channel. A friend of mine was talking to a French employer a day or two ago and he related his experience. When the French Insurance Act came into force he called his workpeople together and told them that in future he should be obliged to deduct so much from their wages. "Very well," they replied, "then we shall throw down our tools." The alternative was either to pay the whole himself or to become a passive register. He chose to be the latter. The authorities then sued him and won their case. He appealed and the higher court reversed the previous decision. *Voila tout.*

THE DELHI "MASQUE."

If any occasion could justify the existence of a Poet Laureate surely it was the Coronation Durbar and we can all imagine what Tennyson for example would have made of the historic assembly on the plains of Delhi if he had still been amongst us. He would have given us verses that would have kept the memorable scenes alive long after all who participated in them had passed away. But apparently Sir Alfred Austin was not inspired to write the ode which was needed to make the eventful proceeding entirely complete; at any rate, if the needed poem did come from his pen I am afraid that it made no impression upon me, and his verses generally do make an impression of a certain kind. What Sir Alfred Austin has not done will perhaps be achieved by the Imperial Masque, "The Crown of India" the production of which at one of our best known places of entertainment is being awaited with so much interest. For the "book," which is in blank verse with lyrics interspersed, Mr. Henry Hamilton is responsible, and the music has been composed by Sir Edward Elgar who by all accounts has risen to the height of his theme. There are two *tableaux* in the first of which India, personified by Miss Nancy Price, is shown surrounded by her daughter cities, Agra, Benares, Lucknow, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore, Gwalior, and Allahabad. Included in the group are St. George and two heralds. The two absent cities, Delhi and Calcutta, tardily arrive and each claims precedence over the others. St. George's tells them of the coming of the Emperor and it is decided that he shall decide the dispute. The next tableau symbolising the Durbar promises on a small scale to vie with the splendours of the actual spectacle and it will be additionally interesting for the number of historical personages represented on the stage. These are introduced in connection with the trial of Calcutta versus Delhi. A goodly company of the Company's greatest men will support the claim of Calcutta, while Akbar and the rest of the Moghul potentates will appear in favour of her rival. The vocal music includes Agra's song "Hail, Immemorial Ind!" St. George's song "The Rule of England" and a fine chorus sung before the Emperor and Empress. The whole performance is to last 40 minutes. The book has been submitted to the King and has received his Majesty's approval. Who would have supposed twenty years ago or even less that such a work would be seen on the music hall stage? The idea of the masque seems to have requested with Mr. Oswald Stoll, of the Coliseum.

THE PROJECTED RIVAL OF THE TAJ.

In the *Westminster Gazette* of Tuesday there is an article "from a correspondent" discussing the future of the Calcutta Victoria Hall. The writer refers to the many difficulties that the scheme has encountered in the past and to certain recent proposals such for instance as the suggestion that the money instead of being spent on bricks and motar or rather cement and marble should be utilised for some other purpose. He makes bold to say that "public opinion in India would overwhelmingly support Lord Hardinge if, after consultation with the principal donors, he were to announce that the money should not be devoted to the completion of a building which would be of no public use, which nobody wants, which Calcutta has always derided, and which, if ever finished, would stand merely as the monument of a Viceroy's mistake." He seems to think that the funds might be added to the Coronation Grant in aid of primary education. As was to be expected Earl Curzon is almost as angry with the *Westminster's* correspondent as with the authors of the policy announced at Delhi, "I have rarely read a more perverse or prejudiced letter," he writes. All the statements of the "anonymous author" he declares to be exparte or untrue. *Inter alia* the ex-Viceroy points out that of the funds contributed, over £100,000 has already been spent, and contracts entered into for the remainder; that the balance could not be diverted except by special legislation, even if the donors desired it—and there is no evidence of any such desire—and that "the idea of adding to the deposition of Calcutta the further indignity of losing that which will one day be the chief attraction of the "premier city" is one that no responsible person or body of opinion in India is in the least likely to entertain." He maintains that in years to come, when the Hall is complete, the attitude of its detractors will be as great a mystery to future generations as is to us the conduct of the people who derided Alfred Stevens's statue of the Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's, or who, after the Great Fire, protested against the re-erection of St. Paul's itself. With regard to Alfred Stevens's statue, I had not seen it until a few days ago. I happened to be in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's and took advantage of examining the much-discussed piece of sculpture. I was greatly disappointed, not of course with the statue itself, but with the position in which it is placed. Surely a better site could have been chosen for this fine monument to England's most illustrious soldier.

THE MINIMUM WAGES BILL.

MR. BALFOUR'S MODERATE ATTITUDE.

Second Reading Passed by the Commons.

THE MINERS AND PROBABLE AMENDMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The House of Commons was more crowded to-day than it has been for years past.

Mr. Balfour was greeted with a universal ovation on entering the House.

Mr. Asquith formally moved the second reading of the Minimum Wage Bill.

Mr. Balfour, on rising, received a second ovation. He said no one was satisfied with the proposed solution. The country had never faced a crisis such as this. He emphasised the fact that no American trust had ever misused its powers to paralyse trade as the miners' leaders had done. He condemned Mr. Asquith's silence and his agreements with the men, and the Welsh and Scottish mine-owners.

The Government was deceiving itself, and the House of Commons. They had introduced for the first time a minimum wage. They had tried to pass this colossal revolution in forty-eight hours, forcing Parliament to abrogate its legislative functions.

Mr. Balfour concluded by assuming that if the Government were defeated there would be no dissolution. They could not add the confusion of an election to the horrors of the strike. He intimated that after the Opposition had tested the Government's methods, at the second reading they would do their best to see that the Government's policy had a chance.

Mr. Balfour said he moved the rejection of the Bill on the broad grounds of national policy.

Mr. Asquith cordially welcomed Mr. Balfour's speech, which he said was worthy of the critical occasion. But he had moved the rejection of the Bill without making any practical suggestion. The Government could not allow the people and their industries to be starved, and were consequently bound to obtain a legislative declaration as to the reasonableness of a minimum wage, subject to adequate safeguards. That was the preliminary to any further steps that might be necessary, which might God forbid.

The speeches of the miners' members indicated that they would support the Government in the second reading, but that when in committee they would insist on minimum rates of 5s. and 2s. respectively for adult and boy nonhewers. They said they would also like to see a hewers' schedule included in the Bill.

It is understood that Government may concede the first demand, but that the second will be refused.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Minimum Wage Bill by 348 to 225.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Labour members and Nationalists voted with the majority, which was larger than was expected. The figures were received with exultant ministerialist cheers.

Sir Edward Grey, winding up the debate, intimated that it was impossible for Government to include a schedule for hewers in the bill. He declared that an early settlement was imperative, and should the bill fail to effect a settlement the Government would be obliged to protect the nation by every means in its power.

The impression in the Lobby is more hopeful of a more speedy passage of the Bill, though it is possible that there will be a stiff fight in the Committee. The coalowners have prepared 47 amendments.

The papers say that the Govt. will accept 5 shillings and 2 shillings minimum wages, but the *Times* is emphatic in declaring that the Cabinet yesterday decided to remain firm in its refusal to accept these. The paper adds that an interesting feature, of the situation is that if the strike is not ended by the passage of the Bill, the Opposition will expect the Government to take other measures.

The Government view is that men will trickle back immediately the Bill is passed, and that there will probably be a general resumption of work at easter, thus justifying the Act.

The cold and the wet are intensifying distress in many districts. Hundreds at Grimsby and Middlesbrough to-day besieged the Town Halls to secure groceries; the crowds at Glasgow scrambled for buns and loaves. The tradesmen are selling at cost price everywhere. Extensive measures have been taken to provide daily meals for children, forty-thousand meals having been served in three days alone at Burslem, where the feature is feeding the babies by bottles. On the other hand, many industrial centres, for instance Sheffield, Oldham, Huddersfield, Derby and Hull, report that the distress, hitherto, does not exceed the normal.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. King moved an amendment to the Coal-Miners Bill to include the minimum wage of 5 shillings for men and 2 shillings for boys.

Mr. Asquith refused to accept the amendment : He said the Government was not disposed to set the precedent of fixing the rate of wages by an Act of Parliament,and he pointed out the dangers to the men themselves, as there would be a tendency for such wages to be treated as a maximum.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

Paris, March 9.

For eight full days the calamity of the black strike has beset England. But for the obstinacy of the miners, the dispute might have been fairly settled a week ago. While the makers of the dispute debate behind closed doors, paralysis is creeping upon the nation. Silent factories, unlighted streets, empty trucks, idle locomotives, dislocated transport services are the signs of the strike. A million miners, in round figures, are on strike, making cheeful holiday. Their playtime has already brought enforced idleness and want to 450,000 other wage-earners. With what racing, growing swiftness the effect of the strike has been felt throughout the country is clearly shown by a table of the number of workers thrown out of employment each succeeding day of this past week :—

Monday	110,000
Tuesday	250,000
Wednesday	350,000
Thursday	375,000
Friday	400,000
To-day	450,000

Yesterday brought ill news from all parts, adding to the record of trade chaos and disaster.

The news came in of furnaces damped down and machines turned idle. From Tees-side to Tweed, said one brief telegram, 190,000 wage-earners, in addition to the miners, will be without work from to-day.

(Continued on page 8.)

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Advance to be Allotted to New Gendarmerie.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, MARCH 21.

In reply to the Anglo-Russian note, Persia assents to the conditions of the advance of £200,000, of which sum a considerable portion will be allotted to the new gendarmerie.

Its promises to disband the irregulars and organize a regular army proportionate to the needs of the country. Having proved thus its good-will, Persia hopes to obtain the help of the two Powers,' firstly, for a loan necessary to realise the reforms and, secondly, for the evacuation of Persian territory by foreign troops as soon as possible.

A telegram from Astrabad states that the ex-Shah, accompanied by a few attendants, left on March 1 for Russia.

Teheran, March 3 "Times".—The British and Russian Governments have each advanced 35,000 tomans (about £5,833) to Persia to pay off the ex-Shah's followers, and as soon as they are paid he will probably leave the country. He has already removed to the Island of Ashurada, from which he originally entered Persia. An unchastened Oliver Twist, he continues to bargain over his pension, but the Powers [refuse to transmit to Persia further requests for more than 75,000 tomans annually, which Persia now agrees to give. The sum advanced to pay the followers will be deducted from the instalments of the pension. Similar Anglo-Russian representations have now been made to Salar-ed-Dowleh. The preliminary advance is a portion of the £800,000, which will be paid when Persia accepts the terms of the Note.

March 4.—The incident concerning the Turkish Ambassador appears to be closed. The military officer responsible for the "contretemps" has been recalled to Russia, and a salute will be given to the Ambassador at a later stage of his journey from Resht.

St. Petersburg, March 5 ("Morning Post").—The ex-Shah, Mohammed Ali, arrives at Baku, probably on Thursday on board a boat which the Russian Government sent to convey him from Persia. There is some uncertainty as to his future movements, but it is unlikely that he will remain in Russia. Four Persian Commissioners are reported here to have arrived in Constantinople for the forthcoming sittings of the Perso-Turkish Frontier Delimitation Commission. The English and Russian Governments, though for the first time for fifty years they are not participating in the work of the Delimitation Commission, will carefully watch its progress.

Baghdad, March 5 (Reuter).—At the end of January, the Nationalists drove Salar-ed-Dowleh out of Kermanshah. On Feb. 23, however, it has now been ascertained, Salar-ed-Dowleh with a Kurdish troop recaptured the town, and assumed the Governorship. The Kurds plundered and looted the bazaars. Traffic is entirely suspended between here and Kermanshah.

In the House of Commons, on March 5, Mr. Morrell asked the Secretary of State what was approximately the total number of Russian troops now in Persia; how many of these had entered the country since Nov. 10, the date of the presentation of the first Russian ultimatum ; and whether since that date any Russian troops had been withdrawn from Persian territory.

Sir. E. Grey : As regards the total number of Russian troops in Persia, I have no later information than that contained in my reply to the question asked by the hon. member for Leicester on the 20th ult. I understand, however, that orders have been issued for the withdrawal to Russia of the Russian troops at Enzeli and Resht, and also for a withdrawal from Kazvin; a part of the force withdrawn from Kazvin will remain at Enzeli and Resht the remainder returning to Russia. A considerable reduction in the force at Tabreez has also been ordered.

THE MINE DISASTER.

Twenty-six Men Rescued Alive.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OKLAHOMA, MARCH 22.

Twenty-six men have been rescued alive, although hope was abandoned. Also 81 bodies have been recovered.

THE DELHI COMMITTEE.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

King George this morning received Captain Swinton, Mr. Brodie and Mr. Lutyens prior to their departure for India.

ENGLISH CUP TIE.

Barnsley Defeat Bradford City.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Meeting for the fourth time, in their English Cup tie, Barnsley to-day defeated Bradford City by three goals to two at Sheffield, after extra time had been played.

THE AUSTRIAN NAVY.

New Dreadnought Launched at Trieste.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Austrian Dreadnought "Tegethoff" of 20,300 tons has been launched at Trieste.

NEW ZEALAND POLITICS.

WELLINGTCN, MARCH 22.

Mr. Thomas Mckenzie has been elected Premier by 22 votes to 9. Sir Joseph Ward will defer his resignation until Mr. Mckenzie has formed a Cabinet.

'VARSITY RACE TRIALS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

In a trial to-day, Cambridge covered the full course in 22 minutes one second.

ENGLISH JUDGE RESIGNS.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Mr. Justice Lawrance has resigned owing to ill-health.

[Sir John Compton Lawrence, J.P., D.L., has been a Judge of the King's Bench Division of the High Court since 1890. He was born in Lincolnshire in 1832. He entered Lincoln's Inn as a barrister in 1859, and took silk in 1877. From 1880 to 1890 he was Recorder of Derby, and represented South Lincolnshire as Conservative Member of Parliament during the same period.]

THE "OCEANA" DISASTER.

Insurance Companies and Gold Losses.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Times this morning states that the Insurance Companies will pay the amounts for which they are severally liable in connection with the loss of the gold and silver which was being conveyed by the "Oceana."

THE P. AND O. COMBINE.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Sir George Sutherland, in a statement, said he had absolutely no knowledge regarding negotiations between the P. and O. Company and others with a view to combination.

The *Shipping Gazette*, referring to the rise in shipping stock, says that negotiations are proceeding between firms comprised in the Australian and the New Zealand Conference, including the Blue Funnel line, with a view to reaching agrements for ensuring peaceful working of the Australian and the China trades.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAACH 22.

WITH reference to reports from England that the P. & O. will enter into a combine of four eastern shipping, details are unknown in Calcutta, but the general impression is that such an amalgamation may be expected shortly to consolidate the defence against Japanese competition.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

Betting on Lincolnshire and Ground National.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The betting on the Lincolnshire handicap:—

9 to 2 against Hornets Beauty.
5 to 1 against Warfare.
9 to 1 against Uncle Pat. and Long Set.
100 to 8 against Sobieski.

The betting on the Grand National,

5 to 1 against Rathnally.
7 to 1 against Jerry M.

ENGLISH PRESS IN CALCUTTA.

Protest against Lord Crewe's Stricture.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Committee of the Institute of Journalists on Wednesday, Mr. J. E. Woolacott, past President, being in the chair. A resolution was passed against the Secretary of State's reference to English newspapers in Calcutta in the House of Lords Debate in the course of which he had said that if the change to Delhi had been known beforehand it would have led to a regrettable agitation which might have necessitated the application to some of the English papers in Calcutta of the extreme rigours of the Press Act. The resolution states that the Committee has observed the passage with great regret and concern and continues,—"The Committee feel that the Secretary of State for India by referring from his place in the House of Lords to the English papers of Calcutta in language which implies that they might be classed with seditious prints which had for their aim, the abolition of British rules in India has brought against loyal and reputable English journalists a charge which they can only regard as a most offensive and unwarrantable libel, the more unfair as it is of a wholly hypothetical nature. The committee deem it necessary to point out that in the circumstances Lord Crewe's words amount to a threat to proceed against newspapers which venture to condemn the actions of the Government of India and the Secretary of State and they protest against an invasion of the independence and liberty of the "Press." It was also resolved that copies of the protest should be forwarded to the Secretary of State and the Prime Minister and to Bords Morley and Curzon also that the Council of the Institute in London should be requested to support the action of the Calcutta Committee.

COUNTERFEITER'S RUSE.

Attempt to Concoct a Charge Fails.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 22.

A Punjabi named Gulam Hyder informed the police at Tando Jam, Hyderabad, Sind, that a certain person had been manufacturing counterfeit coins. Acting on the information the police searched the man's house and found base coins and implements for making the same. When the case came up before the Sessions Judge, however, the tables were turned on the informer and it was found that the case was made up. The Punjabi was accordingly placed under arrest and charged with concocting false evidence. It is stated that previous to this Gulam Hyder went to the Police Inspector of Hyderabad town with a story that a man was arriving by train and had in his possession false coins and implements for their manufacture. The police waited for the man at Hyderabad railway station and on alighting from train he was seized. On searching him some coins and a mould were discovered. The man stated that the articles belonged to Gulam Hyder who had made the coins himself, but had asked him to bring them to Hyderabad.

This case also came up before the Sessious Judge of Hyderabad. The man who brought the coins was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and Gulam Hyder was sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

A MEETING of Indian students was held at the Calcutta University Institute on Thursday evening at which a presentation was made to Superintendent Bowen of the Calcutta Police in appreciation of the help rendered by him to students in connection with the Royal visit.

REFORMATION OF BENGAL.

Secretary of State's Proclamations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

The following declaration made by the Secretary of State for India in Council is hereby published :—

DECLARATION.

The Secretary of State in Council of India under the powers reserved to him by the East India Company Act 1853 (16 and 17 Vict C 95) and the Government of India Act 1858 (12 and 22 Vict. C 106) is pleased to declare that the Governor-General of India shall no longer be Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and that a separate Governor shall be appointed for such Presidency.

The following Proclamation to which the sanction of His Hajesty the King-Emperor of India has been signified by the Secretary of State for India in Council is hereby published :—

PROCLAMATION.

The Governor-General is pleased to constitute the following territories which are now subject to and included within the limits of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, namely the districts of Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas in the Bhagalpur Division ; the Patna Division, comprising the district of Gaya, Patna and Shahabad, the Tirhut Division comprising the district of Champaran, Durbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Saran, the Chota Nagpur Division comprising the district of Hazaribagh, Manbhum, Ranchi and Singhbhum and the Orissa Division comprising the District of Angul, Balasore, Cuttuck, Puri and Sambalpur to be for the purposes of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, (24 and 25 Vict, C 67) a province to which the provisions of that Act touching the making of laws and regulations for the peace and good government of the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay shall be applicable.

The Governor-General is further pleased to direct that the said Province shall be called the Province of Behar and Orissa and to appoint the Honourable Sir Charles Steward Bayley, K. C. S. I., to be the first Lieutenant Governor of the Province, with all powers and authority incident to that office.

(3) The Governor-General in Council is also pleased to specify the first day of April 1912 as the time at which the application of the said provisions of the said Act to the Province of Behar and Orissa shall take effect.

The following Proclamation to which the sanction of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been signified by the Secretary of State for India in Council is hereby published— :

PROCLAMATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec, 47 of the Indian Councils Act 1861 (24 and 25 Vict. C. 67) and Section of the Government of India Act 1865 (28 and 29 Vict. C. 17) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare and appoint that on and from the first day of April 1912 the territories specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be and continue subject to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal:—

Part 1.—Territories which are now administered by the Lieut.-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam:—

1. The Chittagong Division, comprising the District of Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill-Tracts, Noakhali and Tippera.

2. The Dacca Division, comprising the districts of Bakergunj, Dacca, Faridpur and Mymensingh.

3. The Rajshahi Division, comprising the Districts of Bogra, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Malda, Pabna, Rajshahi and Rangpur.

Part 2.—Territories which are now administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council,

4. The Burdwan Division comprising the Districts of Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah and Midnapur,

5. The Presidency Division comprising the town of Calcutta and the Districts of Jessore, Khulna, Murshidabad, Nadia and the 24 Parganas.

The District of Darjeeling. In exercise of the power conferred by the Section 3 of the Government of India Act 1854 (17 and 18 Vict-C 77) and with the sanction and approbation of the Secretary of State for India the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following Proclamation :—

PROCLAMATION.

The following territories which are now included within the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam namely :

The Assam Valley Districts Division, comprising the Districts of Darrang, Garo Hills, Goalpara, Kamrup, Lakhimpur, Nowgong, and Sibsagar and the Burma Valley and Hill Districts Division, comprising the districts of Cachar, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Lushai Hills, Naga Hills and Sylhet, shall on and from the first day of April 1912 be taken under the immediate authority and management of the Governor-General of India in Council and formed into a Chief Commissionership to be called the Chief Commissionership of Assam and Sir Archdale Earle, K. C. I. E., is hereby appointed to the Chief Commissioner of Assam with effect from that date.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

It is notified in the *Gazette of India* that the Viceroy will leave Calcutta on Wednesday, 27th March. His Excellency's departure will be public and a royal salute will be fired from Fort William. The Viceroy will visit Patiala, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Laudi Kotal, the Malakand, Kohat, Merala, Sehra Dun and Delhi, and arrive at Simla at 1 p. m. on the 1st May. His Excellency's arrival will be private. A salute of 31 guns will be fired on His Excellency's arrival at Viceregal Lodge. The party accompany the Viceroy will be Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, Miss Sandford, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, Sir James DuBoulay, Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Maxwell, Lieut. Colonel F. O'Kinealy, I. M. S., Major the Hon'ble H. J. Fraser, Captain the Hon'ble A. O. Weld-Forester, and Captain W. W. Muir.

NEW MOSQUE ON FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, MARCH 32.

On Thursday afternoon at Peshawar in the presence of a large gathering the foundation stone was laid for a mosque of the proposed Frontier Province Islamia College. Enormous crowds of Mahomedans and no less than four hundred Mullahs attended the ceremony.

THE strike at the Bengal Cotton Mills is ended. The men were pacified on Thursday night and all returned to work as usual yesterday morning.

IS THE UNIVERSE FRIENDLY?

WHEN the late Mr. Myers was asked what he most desired to know, he replied, after a pause, that he thought it would be a true answer to the question Is the Universe friendly? Upon this text Professor G. T. Ladd discourses in the last issue of the "Hibbert Journal," reaching the general conclusion that if a sure affirmative can be given, all the essentials of morality and religions become easy to hold. This seems rather obvious, a somewhat lame and impotent conclusion. It is needless to follow Professor Ladd's reasoning. The text is fruitful enough to furnish a hundred sermons, better or worse. Let us pause to consider what is implied in the question. A plain Dualism. The Universe pro or contra Man. When we ask is the Universe friendly? we must be assumed to exclude the possibility of it being neutral, indifferent, non-existent. Friendly or Hostile? that is the question. What is the Universe? Do we mean by this the cosmos, as shown in matter and perceived and co-ordinated by Human Reason; or do we mean the Cosmos plus the Ruling Spirit of it, which is usually compendiously expressed by the term "God" If the former then the question clearly has no sense at all, for mere matter, as matter cannot, in the human sense of the words, be friendly or hostile. We do not speak or think of a rock or a bullet as friendly or unfriendly, although either may behave in a very unfriendly way. If a rock falls on us, or a bullet drills a hole through our mortal frame, it is not to the matter, but to the supposed or imputed mind behind it, that we attribute the quality of the act.

Should any one seriously ask : Is the Universe friendly? all that he could be allowed to mean, is, Is the guiding and controlling Spirit of the Universe friendly? or in simpler phrase Is God Good? But formulating the question implies at once the ascription of a "personality" to the "Universe", and a personality qualitatively distinct from the personality of man. For restricted to personality, or personalities like our own, the question would be as stupid as asking whatever every man, woman and child in the world happened to be friendly or unfriendly each to each or one to the rest ; nor would the answered it be given with certainty at any moment, possess any value, in the domain either of ethics or religion. Thus analyzed it becomes apparent that Professor Ladd has travelled by rather a round about, rugged road to a goal, much more easily reached. Plainly if God is not Good, or in other words if the Universe is not friendly the basic hypothesis of all man's religious emotion and aspiration disappears. The simplest expression of Religion is the belief in a God perfectly Good, and the possibility of Man drawing nearer to him. But if God so far from being Good is Evil, all notions of Religion, as displayed in man, would need to be radically re-constructed. In a less degree, though none the less surely, all moral rules. Morality has in truth only one of two valid sanction, God or the Policeman.

Though the practical control of the latter is often far more effective it is not in strictness a moral sanction at all, but the reverse. He who is only good because he fears the policeman stands self-confessed every hour, a criminal and an immoralist in velle. All utilitarian morality is fundamentally and degradingly immoral ; if for no other reason, because it gives a predominant value to fear. We are good to others, not because we set any intrinsic value upon our goodness, but because we are afraid that if we are not these others will not be good to us, and upon a nicely struck balance we decide that we have more to fear from them collectively than they to gain from us individually. The best proof, were any needed, that this is so, is that in order to secure our lawful returns for well-doing we employ the policeman. This pseudo-morality need not be swept away by answering the question Is the Universe friendly? in the negative.

As its leading implication is that all gregarious men, are more or less afraid of each other under the constant necessity of placating each other by moral conduct, it is perfectly consistent with widening the outlook a little. Peering out of our human pens, and dimly conscious that we, their bleating occupants, do not exhaust all potentialities of Being, we may well suppose that if the Universe be personified at all, that Person should be hostile to us. All the more reason then for a protective morality of some sort, which may ward off the malignancy of the gods. This, indeed, has in fact been the attitude of vast numbers of the human race. The powers of the gods, being far in excess of those of men, while their disposition was most uncertain, the best that Man could do was to placate capricious Divinity.

Hence all ceremonies of expiation, propitiation, sacrifice, and self-abasement; a trace of the underlying spirit of which persists enough in the plaining religious rites and observances of all the great existing religions. This train of thought might easily be carried further; but it is too common-place to be worth the while. Personifying the Universe, "entifying" it as all savages do every material object that impresses their imagination or excites their terror and then asking of the Great Spirit thus conjured up. Are you rather lively apprehensive lest the answer should be No, and so require elaborate precautionary an defensive measures? Nature red in tooth and claw with ravine shrieks against his creed. Man has habitually regarded himself as a kind of free lance, in a welter of forces most of which seem to concentrate on his destruction. And his slowly evolving spiritual nature comes by degrees, and only by very slow and gradual degrees to the substitution first of an Absolute Good, underlying and explaining all appearances of Evil, for a recognized, general almost universal overruling Malignancy, and then to the identification of the best in his own poor complex nature, three parts animal, with that Absolute Good. When such a conception has become realized, and consequently vital, forming the basis not only of all true Religion, but the mainspring of conduct, the question which oppressed Mr. Mayer suggests itself naturally enough, as one of the obstinate questionings, doubtless prompted by the Devil, or his Advocate, to disturb the peace and complacency which accompany and often outlive moods of spiritual exaltation. But it is a question, which when put by minds of that degree of enlightenment ought to answer itself, and really be meaningless. The supposed visible antagonism between good and evil exhibited in the recurring phenomena of human life begets an ineradicable Dualism which is the basis of all great Religions. God and the Devil, Ahriman and Ormuzd, Spirit and Matter, everywhere it reappears with its insoluble riddle. The imperative need of philosophizing Man has always been to reach an Unity through difference.

The feat it usually accomplished by the use in some form, of that pliable word "transcend." But this invincible need of the human Mind, however satisfied, clearly impels to a Monism. According to temperament some are material, some are spiritual monists. But for neither could a question so clearly implying a Dualism somewhere, have any meaning. Probably the boldest, the most consistently logical, if in some points it still be thought crude, solution, is that of Mr. Eddy, the founder of the Christian Science Church. This is Spiritual monism in excelsis, with special, and doubtless attractive application to the physical ills of the flesh. The entire teaching, spread over some seven or eight hundred closely printed pages of the Text book of this interesting Church, may be easily compressed into and compendiously stated in the form of a single syllogism. All that really exists is God. God is good ; therefore evil (including matter, as opposed to mind) does not exist. Q. E. D. A sub-syllogism often required is this Mind is all ; matter is not mind ; therefore matter is nothing. Practically applied, it follows ex-hypothesi that disease and death, which are evil, do not exist. They are merely the false beliefs of the mortal, distinguished from the divine, Mind. Disabuse the mortal mind of belief in these "illusions" and they are gone.

The worst of these purely dialectic demonstrations, is that they lie open to obvious objections at the hands of those who dispute the premises and the main syllogism can so easily be re-stated in an equally plausible form, to yield a diametrically opposite conclusion. Thus, All that exists is Good; sickness and death exist: therefore they are good (if we only understood why). And that is in fact the attitude of most thinking men towards the apparently in scrutable problem of the existence of what we call Evil in the (ex-hypothesi) best of all possible worlds. The profounder and more difficult question is, not, whether the Universe be friendly, but whether for Man, it has any existence at all outside his own consciousness. Good and Evil are terms the relativity of which is only too evident and referable to the moral judgments men pass upon all events. Nothing can be either good or evil in itself, in the common acceptation of those hackneyed words. It is only as this or that happening is labelled by men, Good or Evil, in other words as it affects men, and excites a moral judgment that it comes under the category of moral valuation. Killing a man or saving his life, regarded from the standpoint of an immutable and inhuman order, cosmical and unrelenting, is all the same we call the one act good the other bad, but who can say whether in the final judgment of the great creator of all, our puny judgments will be confirmed?

F. B.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS SYSTEM.

THE acceptance by the Postmaster-General, acting on behalf of His Majesty's Government and the Governments of the Dominions and the Colonies, of the terms submitted by Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company (Limited) for the construction of all the long-distance wireless stations, which will be required for the Imperial Wireless Scheme, marks the first step towards the establishment of a girdle of wireless stations round the Empire. Such a scheme has vast far-reaching potentialities, and has been advocated for a number of years. But it was not until June of last year, when the Colonial Premiers and Mr. Herbert Samuel acclaimed the practicability of the scheme before the Imperial Conference that a decisive step was decided upon. The result of this is now evident in the decision of the Governments concerned to proceed with the construction of the following stations forthwith :—London, Egypt, Aden, Bangalore (India), Pretoria (South Africa), and Singapore. This chain of stations represents only the beginning of a scheme which will be still further extended in the near future throughout the Empire, so as to enable the Empire to be to a great extent independent of submarine cables.

The Stations will be operated by Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, on account of the Government for the first six months, and thereafter by the Government. The Marconi Company will receive a payment of £60,000 for each station, exclusive of site, foundations for machinery and buildings, and the buildings themselves, while the terms further provide that the Company shall receive 10 per cent of the gross receipts of all the long-distance stations erected for the term of the agreement, which is for 28 years from the date of the completion of the first six stations. The Government will have power to terminate the agreement at the expiration of 18 years, but in that case they would cases to have cease the right of use of any of the Company's patented processes or machinery. The Directors of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, are fully satisfied with the arrangement entered into with the Government, and in a circular to their shareholders, they point out that, apart from securing to the Company an additional large and assured annual revenue, it should contribute to a material increase in the Company's general and telegraphic business in all parts of the world.

The importance of the scheme for public, commercial and strategic purposes will be appreciated by a glance at the accompanying maps, one of which shows the position of the projected stations, and the other the existing long-distance Marconi stations. There can be no doubt that stations will be established in the neighbouring countries to the Colonies for communication with them, in which case the Colonies will be in the position of being able to communicate cheaply and directly with any country with which they are doing business within a range of two or three thousand miles. The erection of such stations should, within a very short time, enormously reduce the rates now charged to many of the Colonies for telegraphic communication with other Colonies and the Home Country. As an instance of saving in telegraph rates likely to be effected by the Imperial Wireless Scheme, the following may be cited :—The cable rate to British Guiana is at present 7s. per word ; a wireless station erected in that Colony would enable the inhabitants there to communicate directly with similar stations erected in Central America, Brazil and the United States, also with other stations placed in the British Indies and through the stations in Spain with the United Kingdom at a rate probably not exceeding is one shilling per word and in every case with the greatest speed. This is a typical instance of the extreme flexibility of wireless communication and illustrates some of the far-reaching advantages of the Imperial Scheme. Under present conditions messages must be sent to some of these countries by very devious routes and at very high rates. The value to the Empire of a wireless chain cannot be over-estimated, for by this means, the Home Government will not only secure cheaper and easier communication with the Colonies, but much quicker communication with its Fleet, and it will shortly be possible for the Fleet travelling towards the East to be in regular communication with the Admiralty at any point on this side of Hong Kong.

LAHORE SOCIAL AMENITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, March 22.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Shadilal gave a successful garden party to meet prominent European gentlemen on Wednesday when H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor was present. His Honour gave a party in Government House yesterday afternoon which was also attended by the elite of the place, Indian and European.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Madras received ceremonial visits on Friday morning from the Maharajas of Bobbili, Venkatagiri and Jaipur and returned the visits in the afternoon.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Finance Member Presents the Budget.

GOLD CURRENCY AND STANDARD RESERVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held at Government House this morning, Lord Hardinge presided. After interpellations Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson presented the budget for 1912-13. The rules were then suspended and Sir V. D. Thakersey moved a resolution for the opening of Indian mints to the free coinage of gold, and urged the minting of a ten-rupee gold coin for India.

Interpellations.

Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong's questions on the Home Cash Balances and the Gold Standard Reserve said :—

A statement is laid on the table which gives the figures up to December 1911. It excludes sums held in cash on behalf of the Gold Standard Reserve.

(A) and (B). The balances at the end of December last were invested as follows :—(i) on loan to approved borrowers on security, £10,650,000 ; (ii) placed in deposit with approved banks, £3,715,000.

The subject of the Gold Standard Reserve is one which receives continual attention from the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council, but the Secretary of State is of opinion that the experience of the year 1909 afforded satisfactory evidence of the strength of the Gold Standard Reserve as it is now regulated.

The causes which as explained in the reply of the 18th September last and elsewhere have recently raised the total balance of the Government of India in England and in India to an unusually high figure do not throw a burden on the Indian taxpayer nor is such a burden thrown on him by reason of the fact that in course of meeting the convenience of trade a considerable portion of the balance has been temporarily transferred to the Home Treasury.

The sum is to be applied to the discharge of the temporary debt of the year 1912-13 as given in the Financial Statement.

No new floating debt was issused during the current year although £4 1-2 millions of Bills were renewed the amount repaid was £1-2 million.

As explained above there was no issue of floating debt during the current year.

(A.) The approximate average rate of interest for the year ending 31st March, 1912, on loans to approved borrowers on security is calculated to be 2·50 and on deposits with approved banks 2·43 per cent per annum.

(B) The average rate of interest on India Bills, renewed during the current year, is 2·97 per cent per annum. Balances in the Home Treasury at the end of each month in 1911:—April £15,966,171, May, £18,222,451, June £18,989,029, July £16,431,712, August 16,552,602, September £17,459,711, October 15,131,632, November £15.000,691, and December £15,292,638.

Mr. Wheeler replying to the Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya's question regarding appointment of members of Provincial Civil Service to High Court Judgeships said,—The Government of India are aware of the Public Service Commission's recommendation referred to by the Hon'ble Member No menber of the Proviacial Service has yet been appointed to the Calcutta High Court Bench, but advocates and pleaders have been frequently selected. The claims of all persons eligible for appointment are considered on the occurrence of a vacancy and this practice will continue to be allowed.

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replyiag to the Hon'ble Rajab of Dighapatia's question regarding the constitution of a local Government.

The Board said,—The question of the advisability of creating a department in each province to deal exclusively with matters connected with Local Government which was the suggestion contained in the Secretary of State's Despatch has been referred to local Governments for opinion and their replies are under the consideration of the Government of India.

2. The Royal Commission on Decentralization dealt at length with the question of village reorganisation and their recommendations have been referred to local Governments for opinion. The whole question will be considered on receipt of their replies.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson replying to Nabab Saheb Muhammad Sahib's questions regarding uniformity in the rules for discussion of the financial Statement in the Provincial Councils said,—The rules for the discussion of the Financial Statement are not absolutely uniform in different provinces. I am not however aware of the precise difficulty in the mind of the hon. members and I would suggest that he should refer it in the first instance to his local Government. There is no intention of calling for a report on the present procedure.

Mr. Wheeler replying to the Raja of Dighapathia's question regarding newspapers in receipt of Government subsidy said,—"The following is a complete list of newspapers in India still inreceipt of subsidies from Government with the amount of subsidy drawn by annually.—Bombay—"Jagad Vritta" Rs.15,000 Bengal "Samachar," Rs. 62,500, Eastern Bengal and Assam "Biswa Barta", Rs. 32,000."

THE BUDGET.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, in presenting the Budget, said : "My Lord, the Financial Statement which I laid before this Council on the 1st of March, has now passed through the various stages prescribed by our regulations and on the whole it has met with a reception which cannot be otherwise than gratifying to the Government of India. What I now lay upon the table is the statement in its final form as the Budget of next year. It has been again examined in close detail and revised wherever necessary in the light of later information, and in accordance with such alterations as the local Governments have made in their provincial figures after the discussion in their Legislative Councils. The explanatory memorandum has also been thoroughly checked and brought up to date. There will be no debate upon the Budget to-day, but on Monday, there will the usual closing discussion which marks the end of the Calcutta session.

In our revised estimate for the current year the corrections which have been made on the receipt of the February figures have had the effect of raising the Imperial surplus to just over 53 millions. The land revenue is coming in better than we expected in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Burma and Bombay, and the Imperial share of the improvement is £142,000. The striking expansion of railway traffic has compelled us to enhance our estimate under that head by £133,000 since the beginning of the month. Salt continues progressive ; customs, stamps and excise receipts have all been on the up grade and the March sales of opium in Calcutta again exceeded our forecast. The total net improvement is £343,000. The only appreciable item on the other side of the account appears in the Home charges, where

there is an excess of £98,000, part of which I foreshadowed in the Financial Statement.

For the next year, there have been several unimportant corrections with which I need not weary the Council. We have had to raise forecast of the salt revenue in sympathy with the improvement which is now at work, and we have made slight additions for the same reason to our stamps and excise estimates. On the other hand, the land revenue had had to come down in consequence of some unexpected advance collections in the current month, and the more exact figures which we have now obtained indicate that the imposition of the proprietary estates village service cess in Madras has progressed so far that its remission will cost us more in 1912-13 than our preliminary estimate had suggested. The next result of these and a few other corrections leaves our Imperial surplus for next year at £1,478,200, being within five lakhs of the figure which I took in the Financial Statement.

Turning to capital expenditure and ways and means generally, I have to record a further improvement of £853,000 in this year's closing balance. Part of this is due to the improvement in the Imperial surplus (£343,000), part to additional savings in the provincial grants (£249,000) and most of the remainder to further lapses in State Railway capital outlay (£245,000). The closing balance of 1912-13 will not, so far as I can judge, obtain the whole benefit of this improvement, as we have had to raise some of the provincial grants and provide for larger outgoings of Imperial loans and advance, but the balances will be £584,000 better than my estimate of the 1st March. In view of the continued high sales of Council Bills in the current month we have raised our figures of remittances by £600,000. In no other repsect has there been any important alteration in the figures already before the Council.

GOLD CURRENCY.

THE Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey said:—"My Lord, last year in my Budget speech I recommended the throwing open of the Indian mints to the free coinage of gold, and I proposed the minting of gold coins of the value of Rs. 10 each. My friend the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson was good enough to say that Government would give due consideration to that proposal. The country has not heard anything further as yet from Government as to their intension in the matter, though we have had a great deal of animated discussion in England and in India upon my proposal. Those who have attacked my proposal most vehemently, like the "statist" for example, have totally misapprehended it to be something new and unheard of before. As a matter of fact, however, there has never been the least doubt that the goal of our currency policy is a gold standard with a gold currency. The only reason which weighed with the successive Committees and Commissions which had been appointed to report on our currency in not recommending the immediate introduction of a gold currency, was the want of gold and the difficulty of securing it except by raising a very big gold loan.

"In pursuance of this policy the Hon'ble Mr. Clinton Dawkins announced as I pointed out last year, in his financial statement for 1900-1901 that it had been decided to constitute a Branch of the Royal mint at the Bombay mint for the coinage of gold, and even a representative of the Royal mint had started for Bombay to report as regards the mint premises and its appliances. Sir Clinton Dawkins was expressing not only the views of the Government of India but also of the Home Government when he made those observations.

"My Lord, events that have happened within the last twelve months confirm me in the view which I took last year of the urgent need of throwing open the mints to the free coinage of gold. Indeed, every day that passes involves a loss to this country and adds to the difficulties in way of the introduction of a gold currency. That is why I have ventured to bring forward this resolution. We have now a favourable opportunity, and if we take advantage of it, our success is assured. We are getting in the Government Treasury more gold than we can conveniently hold. Practically the whole of our gold standard reserve is either in gold or invested in gold securities. We hold in gold as much even of our reserves against the paper currency as can be held in gold consistently with our liability to meet our obligations to pay silver coins in exchange for currency notes, and the reserve of silver coins has reached such a low level that unless we make provision for gold coinage, more silver coins shall have to be minted at an early date. Since 1907 no new additions have been made to the country's rupee currency, and the demands during the last five years of the expanding trade of the country have been undoubtedly met partly by the circulation of gold coins, thus rendering it possible to do without coining more rupees Unless Government facilitate the reception of gold coins by the public by some such measures as those suggested in my resolution they will have to coin rupees as the only means of meeting the demand for metallic currency. If you coin more rupees you will be thereby making it still more difficult than it is to introduce gold currency which is the goal we have in view. If, on the other hand, you throw open the mint to the free coinage of gold, I feel sure that in the present circumstances, country will avail itself of the right very freely and thus reduce, if not prevent, the necessity for coining more token rupees. Let me make myself clear on one point. I do not suggest that Government should give up the right to coin rupees or refuse to give rupees when people demand the same. I do not propose to touch the gold standard reserve which must remain as it is as the ultimate guarantee of our currency policy. My proposal does not interfere with the existing arrangements in any way, but is merely supplementary to them. I made this perfectly clear last year; nevertheless some of my critics have urged against my proposal that Government is asked to part with their reserve of gold, that the gold will disappear into the hoards of the people, and that Government will have difficulty in maintaining the gold standard without raising a gold loan; there is not the least the is for these fears. Let the Government of India accumulate gold to the maximum limit of its capacity, but let the surplus gold which it cannot always be coined and circulated if the public chooses to do so. With our expanding trade and the balance in our favour, gold will continue to be imported in ordinary time, and if the facilities of minting are provided in India, it will go into circulation.

"The only plausible argument advanced against the proposal is that the Indian people are too poor for a gold currency. I cannot understand this argument, because if the people are rich enough for a gold standard they cannot be too poor for its normal adjunct, a gold currency. As things are they have all the disadvantages of a gold system without its advantages. Then, again, I do not propose to demonetise silver, and silver coins will be available, if my suggestion is carried out, as they are now, and whoever requires them will get them as at present.

QUESTION OF IMPORTING SOVEREIGNS.

"Then, again, it is asked why should there be gold coining in India when whoever may require gold coins may import English sovereigns? Why does Australia coin her own gold? It is quite open to her to import sovereigns. Again, why do all other civilised countries of the world have their own gold coins? So far as India is concerned, it is to her advantage to a greater extent than to many of the other countries. We produce in India 3 million pounds worth of gold from our mines. It is anomalous that this gold should be exported to London to be minted there and sovereigns should be imported into this country. Why should we not coin our own gold if there is demand for it instead of bearing the charges of carriage both ways and suffering the loss of interest on capital during the time occupied in the double transit? The last but not the least of all the advantages of having our own gold coins will be that there will be less of State management in our currency. The trade will be financed automatically by the import and export of gold, as the case may be, just as the commerce of all other countries is financed. India is the only great country in the world, barring China, the management of whose currency is completely in the hands of Government. However well-managed it may be, it can never be as good as an automatic currency which adjusts itself to public demands. After the mints are opened to the free coinage of gold all that the State will have to do is to pay rupees in exchange for gold coin when such demand arises. All countries, including England, have to pay silver subsidiary coins in exchange for gold coins when they are required for the use of the country. This step will prevent, or in any case reduce, the addition to our existing silver coins, and that will be a great gain.

"As to the denomination of that coin, I prefer a ten-rupee gold coin for various reasons mentioned in my last year's speech. I know that there is a great deal to be said in favour of minting sovereigns in India on the ground that they will be interchangeable with Great Britain, and they can be imported and exported at the balance of trade necessitates. Of course, if the Indian mints could be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold on terms and conditions, such as govern the three Australian branches of the Royal mint, I have no objection to sovereigns being coined in India. A subsidiary ten-rupee gold coin of Indian design might be minted as a supplementary coin, but if the Royal mint raises any difficulties to recognising our mints at their branches we should have a ten-rupee coin and not a fifteen-rupee coin. After all it is a matter of detail, and I leave it to Government to fix a suitable denomination."

Mr. Dadabhoy, in supporting Sir V. D. Thackersey's resolution, said that the scheme was the natural development of the currency policy of the Government. Sir Vithaldas proposed the measure to remove the artificialities with which they had for so long supported the rupee currency and to support the gold standard with a gold currency. He would not support a proposal to replace the existing silver currency with gold, which would be extremely costly, but Sir Vithaldas did not propose to disturb the existing silver currency. All he proposed was that the gold not wanted for the Gold Standard Reserve should be minted and put into circulation.

Mr. Madholkar, in supporting the resolution, said that this and the other resolution which was to follow were the necessary and logical outcome of the policy inaugurated in 1893 and developed and carried out in 1899. After referring to the decline in the price of silver, he said that as their currency was based on a gold standard the obvious course would seem to be to provide for a coinage of gold. If the stability of exchange justified the addition of a new system, the necessity for the stability of the value of the rupee in relation to other commodities demanded that the gold basis and gold standard should be more than a name.

Mr. Gokhale supported Sir Thackersey's motion and referred to the relation of currency to prices. He said the fact that there had been no additions during the past three years to the silver currency had undoubtedly tended to cause the situation so far as prices were concerned, but, if they were on the eve of extensive additions to the silver currency, he very much feared that it would have a great effect on prices and that complications might occur. With an artificial currency such as they had in India money did not flow swiftly and the tendency was to raise price. If they had a gold currency in place of the silver currency, when it was found that there was that redundancy which thus affected prices and that more had been issued that was necessary, the gold could be melted down and exported. They could not do that with silver owing to the difference between the actual value of the silver and the artificial value of the coin. The time had come when they could take a step forward and, while keeping the silver currency, mint gold coins, but the time would come when silver would have to give way and gold would become the principal currency.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, replying to Sir V. D. Thackersey's resolution, took a historical retrospect of the question of opening the mint to gold coinage in India and said: Now since the debate of last year this proposal, simple though it is, has been subjected to considerable misrepresentations. It has been suggested, for example, that the scheme contemplates a large loan by us for the purchase of gold, that we should force gold upon an unwilling people on an enormous scale and that we [should thereby produce—as I think we should certainly do—a serious fall in the value of silver and considerable hardship to the poorer classes in India. It is also suggested that between buying gold and paying interest on our coinage loan we should be throwing away large sums of money which are required for education and for the extension of railways and irrigation. Taxation would be multiplied, gold would disappear as soon as we coined it and our exchange position would be so bad as ever. The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas has repudiated this description of his of his proposal with some warmth and I entirely sympathise with him. No such proposal was ever dreamt of by any sane and responsible man in this country. There has never been any intention of borrowing or buying gold or of forcing it upon the people or of coining a single sovereign except from the bullion which is brought to us voluntarily for the purpose. The proposal which I have already described as simple and unambiguous is merely to open a gold mint on a small scale with a gold refinery attached to it so that we may be able to handle either raw gold from the mines or ornaments and other alloys that may be offered to us.

This being the proposal which Sir Vithaldas had in mind, and which was also in my mind when I promised to consider it, let us examine the argument of honest critics for and against it. I take first the arguments against it. They are numerous, but I think they may be suitably classified into three sets of objections, viz, that a gold coinage is unnecessary, that it would be ineffective in support of exchange and that it would be wasteful or even harmful. The first of these objections. Is the argument that gold already comes in freely from Australia, Egypt and elsewhere, and that there is no necessity for adding to it; in this country support is given to this objection by the very large accumulation of sovereigns which has grown up in our currency reserve durin the last year and a half of busy trade. It is also argued that, with a sufficiently strong gold reserve in London and a sufficiently strong silver in India, we could get along with out a visible gold currency.

THE LINDSAY SCHEME.

"If at all, this view is taken many who believe that the scheme known as the Lindsay scheme after the late Mr. A. M. Lindsay, the distinguished economist and banker of Calcutta, is the solution for all currency difficultiesin a silver using country I think that the objection merits the most carefull consideration. I do not say that they are inseparable, but the weight of high authority behind them.

"The second set of objections is based upon the view that a gold coinage would have no influence in supporting exchange for the simple reason that at a time of crisis the sovereigns would disappear at it would standat a high premiem and there would be no persuading the people to release their hoardings of the coin for the purposes of export until the sovereign would become much more familiar and would enter much more largely into active circulation. I think this objection is largely true. The question is whether it is advisable to take means to increase the circulation in order to prevent the wholesale disappearance of the sovereign when the rate of exchange shows signs of weakness.

The third and most uncompromising group of objections to our gold currency comes from those who consider that the minting of gold in India would be wasteful, expensive and harmful Many competent observers consider that it would be melted or would disappear into hoards as soon as the coins were issued. I do not think my honourable friend shares this view, and I believe that experience alone will prove its truth or its falsehood. I would only remark that the hoarding and the melting of rupees was a constant trouble in the days when our mints were open to silver, and I personally believe that if sovereigns can be made to replace silver ornaments in the hoards of the people we shall have advanced a decided step in the direction not only of greater prosperity but of greater stability in our exchange affairs. Some of our other critics however urge that the sovereign is an expensive coin, because we get no profits from it such as we do from the rupee, and because we should have to bear the loss of wear and tear. To this objection I cannot attach very much importance knowing as I do the comparatively small cost at which the gold currency of the United Kingdom was rehabilitated by the late Lord Goschen.

DRAIN ON EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The last argument in this group to which I need refer is the suggestion that our gold coinage would draw off a larger quantity of gold from the European markets than India obtains at present, and that, consequently, business and trade would suffer in the gold-using countries. This argument I must admit to be one of the most serious in the whole controversy, because, if it is true, it sets the whole of the interests of the gold using countries against our proposal. It is a matter on which various opinions may honestly be held whether the opening of the mints to gold would in practice have the effect of enlargin our gold imports. It would certainly have the effect of bringing in a larger quantity of bullion and a smaller quantity of sovereigns. If there were a marginal profit on the former, but would it have the effect of increasing the aggregate quantity of gold of all sorts which comes in to adjust the balance of trade.

"I have now stated with perfect frankness the arguments against a gold coinage for India. The arguments for such a coinage are in my honourable friend's mind and some of them have been skilfully displayed in his opening speech. As I understand the position, he believes that a coinage of gold would enable quantities of bullion which are now in the country to be converted into legal tender. He believed that with greater familiarity, the sovereigns would pass more freely into active circulation. He hoped and I also sincerely hope that if this consummation is reached it will diminish the pressure upon us for the coining of fresh rupees and simplify our exchange difficulties.

"These in their turn are weighty considerations and they are considerations which affect the practical outlook of the business man who does not delude himself into the idea that the mere opening of the mints to gold would immediately provide for a door for the export of superfluous currency in the form of sovereigns, when rate of exchange goes against us. I do not myself see any near prospects of that measure of assistance, but I readily admit that the coinage of gold, if it leads to a substantial and growing increase of the active circulation, will carry us some way in that direction and consequently in the direction of greater security and stability. I have now, as I undertook to do laid before the council the "pros" and "cons" of this important and attractive subject. As I explained, I can at the moment do not more because the whole question with the views of the Government of India upon it awaits the final decision of the Secretary of State. If his decision meets the wishes of my honourable friend, no one will be more gratified than the present Finance Minister."

The motion was withdrawn.

After withdrawing his resolutions on the gold currency Sir V. D. Thackersey moved his resolution urging the holding of a substantial portion of the Gold Standard Reserve in gold in India and made a long speech in support of his motive.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

THE Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey said:—"My Lord all the Chambers of Commerce have times out of number demanded that our Gold Standard Reserve should be held in gold in India. They have more than once pointed out the danger of either diverting any amount of this to any other purpose or to investing it permanently in gold securities. They have further pointed out that in case of panic or war, the gold may not be available to us when we badly want it, and in that case it might be difficult, if not absolutely impossible for India to maintain a Gold Standard. In these days when the sensitiveness of the money market has become proverbial, it is easily conceivable how great will be the loss that the people of this country would suffer, and to what great extent the prestige of Government would be lessened, if there was the slightest reason to doubt that the gold in the Gold Standard Reserve may not be readily available to maintain the exchange. All the labour of years in creating confidence in the outside world will be lost in a second. And for what purpose is all this risk incurred?

The call on this reserve is made only when it is required for export, and it will be as easy for the Government of India to deliver gold in India to those who want it in exchange for rupees as it is easy for the Secretary of State to deliver gold in London. If gold is required by the Secretary of State when he cannot sell Council Bills it can be exported almost immediately. As to the argument about earning interest, I need only repeat what has been so often and so unanimously said by all the Chambers of Commerce in India and by others who can speak with authority on this subject that Government are taking a very great risk by this procedure. So long as things move smoothly and no storm breaks, this kind of investment may bring us some income, but it must not be forgotten, that the Gold Standard Reserve is being maintained for the sake of serious emergencies, and that should such emergencies arise it might very easily happen that it will be extremely difficult to realise rapidly the securities. Indeed, the state of the money market brought about by the very emergency would probably be considerably aggravated if it entailed the realising of a large quantity of British securities, whereas if the reserve was a metallic one the position could be at once relieved.

"In addition to our Gold Standard Reserve the Secretary of State has withdrawn 8 1-3 million pounds of our Paper Currency Reserve and many million pounds more out of our Treasury balances over and above his budget requirements. The cash balances in the hands of the Secretary of State in London in March 1911 amounted to over 16 1-2 million pounds sterling, and this year till the 19th of February the Secretary of State has drawn 4 million pounds in excess of this year's requirements for Home charges, and till we have six weeks to run in this financial year. What is the object in withdrawing such large amounts from India? In reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong's question in Simla in September last inquiring whether much larger cash balances were now held in the Home Treasury than formerly, and if so, the reasons for this the Hon'ble Finance Member gave amongst other explanations "the heavy sales of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers in excess of the requirements of the Home Treasury." My Lord, this explanation explains nothing. It is only a paraphrase of the question. To-day while India clamours for money, and while the Bank rate of interest on the security of Government Paper rules at 8 per cent per annum, while the industry and commerce of the country suffer by the high rate of interest and sometimes find difficulty in getting money at all, the Secretary of State has millions and millions of our cash invested by him at a nominal rate of interst with the London bankers and financiers. A more unsatisfactory policy it is difficult to conceive. If even a portion of the amount lying in London had been available with our bankers, the present stringency of the money market would not have arisen and the commerce and industry of the country would greatly have benefited. Apart from the interests of commerce and industry, which must be dear to us, is it to the interest of Government itself and to the credit of India that such a monetary stringency should be allowed to happen when we have the means of relieving it? Is it to India's credit that on the security of its own Promissory Notes the holders should have to pay in the busy season a high rate of 8 per cent. to 9 per cent. per annum which is more than double the rate paid by Government? How can we expect under such circumstances that Government Paper should be more popular? In England, every one from the Chancellor of the Exchequer down to the humble banker and financier is seriously concerned about the steps to be taken to make the British Consols popular. At present that is the principle topic in England. We in India export our available capital to London and starve our banking institutions to the detriment of the popularity of our own paper. If means can be adopted by which we can prevent the enormous rise of the rate of interest in the busy season, I am sure, and that is the opinion of many bankers, that the price of Government Paper would stand at a much higher figure than now. Apart from this consideration, we have to bear in mind that this periodical tightness of the money market is a great hindrance to our industrial progress. Violent fluctuations are always to be deprecated. In Great Britain while the Bank rate varies from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent., a difference of 2 per cent.; in India it varies from 3 per cent. to 8 per cent., a difference of 5 per cent.

QUESTION OF BRITISH CAPETAL.

"The whole of our Gold Standard Reserve, amounting to nearly 18 million pounds, is in England is the accumulation of our profits on the coinage of rupees. We have circulated amongst the people a rupee with an intrinsic value of only annas ten, and the balance of annas six is carried to the Gold Standard Reserve. Is this British capital? Then, again, we have about 2 3-4 million pounds of our Paper Currency Reserve invested in England in addition to 5 1-2 millions in gold remark edfor the Paper Currency. Is that British capital? Then, again, the large cash balances of the Secretary of State accumulated by the heavy sales of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers in excess of the requirements of the Home Treasury. Is that British capital? I fail to understand the cogency of this argument. If you say that because India raises loans for railways in England and therefore you should invest all these funds there, I would ask are the loans raised there on business principles and do those who buy our paper do it as a part of investment for themselves or are they doing it to oblige us? Do Canada, Australia, South Africa and other British Colonies not raise loans in England? Do they maintain in England a financial house to finance, out of their own surplus money, the London market, or do they use their money for the development of their own country? The same argument applies to the loans raised by other foreign countries in the London market.

"My Lord, if our Gold Standard Reserve is kept in India in gold, we may be able in times of emergency to be of service to the London money market, while under the present policy, in time of emergency we may increase their difficulties by our necessity to withdraw the gold. A big money market like London will not be adversely affected by the gradual withdrawal of gold in normal times, but in times of trouble it may feel the pinch. With our gold in India, London will keep its necessary stock of gold in the usual way and in times of trouble we can help them with our gold, which will be an extra reserve. So looking from the point of view of England itself, it is an advantage that our gold should remain in India. There is a further advantage if our Gold Reserve is in India. Governments have tried to popularise currency notes and meet the wishes of the commercial communities by making universal currency notes up to the value of Rupees 100. They have not been able to make all currency notes universal because of the difficulty of meeting the demand of coins on presentation. With a large quantity of our gold in India and distributed over all important centres in addition to the Currency Reserve, our power for successfully meeting any demand for coins will be enormously increased. As years pass and people get used more and more to gold coins, it may be possible to make all currency notes universal. It will be an enormous advantage to trade and commerce and at the same time it will still further popularize paper currency and largely increase its circulation. Those requiring rupees for a small business will get them by tendering gold coins just as they get small change and copper by representation of rupees. Time does not permit me to develop up this argument any further, but I hope I have been able to show that it is both to the advantage of India and England that our Gold Standard Reserve should be held in gold in India."

Mr. Gokhale followed and supported the resolution and congratulated the mover on his speech.

Mr. Dadabhoy supported. He said that Sir Vithaldas Thackersey's proposal did not involve any serious departure from that cautious policy which had occurred to them a steady exchange.

The Hon. Mr. Ward did not propose that the whole of the Reserve should be transferred to India. Sir Vithaldas' recommendation of the transfer related only to a substantial portion and to that there could not be any reasonable objection.

THE FINANCE MEMBER'S SPEECH.

Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson said:—"I congratulate my Hon'ble friend Sir Vithaldas on this second excursion into the regions of pure finance and on the vigour and lucidity with which he has handled a subject of no small intricacy and difficulty. He has as I have already said, the advantage of me in the freedom with which he can speak on subjects upon which my position and the position of the Government of India in relation to the Secretary of State in Council compels me to caution and even to silence. He must not therefore misjudge me if I cannot follow him over all the field which he has opened for us in the speech to which we have just listened. The responsibility of the Secretary of State in Council is one and undivided and we cannot discuss his policy as if it were the policy of individuals. I can only undertake to place before the Secretary of State the expert financial opinion which the Hon'ble gentleman represents in India and to ask that it receives due consideration along with the expert opinion which His Lordship obtains in England. Nor even if I had the same freedom as my hon'ble friend would it be possible for me in the time at my disposal to examine with sufficient care the wide variety of topics over which he has ranged. Let me take for example the question of our high balance sheet. I am quite at one with Sir Vithaldas in holding that high treasury balances, whether held in England or in India are in ordinary circumstances wrong and wasteful. High balances in ordinary circumstances are an indication that we have borrowed more than is actually necessary. But it would require a somewhat detailed analysis to place the Council in a position to judge whether the recent history of our treasury balance justifies this condemnation. I should have to point out to what extent money has been accumulated in London to meet large payments for the redemption of railway debentures which are shortly due. I should have to connect out opium windfall with the India Bills which we hope we are now on the eve of withdrawing and I should no doubt have to add a number of other qualifications before I could answer with confidence the point which my Hon'ble friend has taken. Similarly with his arguments in favour of lending out our balances to banks in India. This is also a question to which there are two sides and an examination of it would involve a lengthy and probably a somewhat dull dissertation on the metallic basis of credit in our Indian money market. To take only one other instance of the wide range of my friend's speech I should have to go in some detail into the theory of the convertibility of our currency notes. If I were going to attempt an adequate reply to his suggestion for a wider disposal of our gold resources as a reserve against our paper currency I must however avoid these and other facinating byepath into which the Hon'ble member invited me to stray and I must return to the literal phrasing of his motion, namely that a substantial portion of the Gold Standard should be held in India. Now, I take if that if Sir Vithaldas had his own way he would transfer 10 or 15 millions sterling from London to Calcutta. It would come out in sovereigns and we should then have to decide whether to keep it in sovereigns or to land it as in London to the banks and on approved short term securities. My Hon'ble friend has not said definitely which of these two courses he would, follow, but from the general tenour of arguments I gather that he would not averse to assisting the industry of India on reasonable terms. He has drawn attention in most reasonable and proper manner to the great.

FLUCTUATION IN THE RATES OF INTEREST.

in this country and to the prejudicial effect which these fluctuations must have on trade and business. He believes that a more liberal handling of the Government balances would steady the position and I may therefore for the sake of argument assume that he would not be unwilling to see our Gold Standard Reserve or some part of it lent out on approved security. Now if this happened it is quite possible that the market would be materially assisted for the moment. A fillip would be given to business and for a time the severity of the Bank rate might be mitigated. But let us see precisely what this would mean and what would be the consequences if conditions are changed. Our gold would be dissipated. It would have passed not only out of our own hands, but out of the hands of the larger banks and would have flowed down the infinite number of small channels through which our currency trickles to the millions of producers in the country. So far all has gone well but a bad year comes and in India there is a tragic periodical about bad year and the whole situation is changed or there is a crisis in international finance and the markets for our exports are temporarily closed. The occasion would thus present itself for the use of our gold. We should be asked to export it promptly and in large quantities to prevent a wholesale collapse of exchange but where should we turn for it. In response to this demand we should have to call it in from the banks. The sovereign would already be as is always is when the balance of trade is against us at a premium. It would have practically disappeared from circulation and large quantities would be obtainable only with the greatest difficulty by calling in our stock. We should increase alarm and presipitate panic. The very people on whom we were foreclosing would be those who could worst afford to meet our claims. Exchange would go down with a rush and

COMMERCIAL DISASTER

would follow. I can imagine no more calamitous position than to have our Gold Standard Reserve or any substantial part of it out of our own hands in the country at a time of real difficulty.

Let us take other alternative. Let us assume that we are able to resist the desire of the market for our gold and to maintain it in fluid form. We should then have large quantities of sovereigns shut up in the vaults of Fort William dormant and inaccessible. In this condition they would remain until required for export in support of exchange. Now what would happen when they are so required. Presumably the demand for bills on London would be greater than the supply and our import merchants would come to us and buy our sovereigns in order to send them to London in the absence of bills at a reasonable price. They will obtain sovereigns. They would then have to arrange for freight. They would have to insure the consignments and they would have to bear the burden of interest in the interval between the purchase of the gold and its delivery to their creditors in Europe. They would thus pay all expenses of freight, insurance and interests besides the risk of loans or delay in transit. Would your import merchant prefer this process to the alternative process of coming to our comptroller-General and buying a telegraphic transfer on London which could be cashed with absolute security by his creditor the next day. I think there is little doubt which of these two alternatives the ordinary business man would prefer. It would almost certainly be the latter and the latter is precisely what the Government of India offer to the mercantile public under existing arrangements while the former is what my friends Sir Vithaldas would substitute for it. It seems to me that there is no real comparison between the inconvenience on the one hand of having

GOLD LOCKED UP

here six thousand miles from the place where it is wanted and where it can be efficiently employed and the convenience on the other hand of holding a large quantity of gold or securities which closely approach gold in their stability which we are in a position to sell by cable the moment that it is wanted and at the place where it is going to be used.

Sir Vithaldas has supported his arguments by a number of subsidiary considerations in favour of moving our gold from London to India. He points out for example that other great countries keep large reserves of liquid gold in their stronghold. I am quite clear of the extent to which he is thinking of gold which is stored by Government to provide for the encashment of convertable notes and I think it will be found that in the countries which he mentions a considerable proportion of their holdings is necessitated by the size of their paper currency. He also urged that our gold would be useless to us in London in the event of war or panic. If by panic he means an acute financial crisis, I can only repeat what I have said before in another connection that the Secretary of State has deliberately accepted full responsibility for making the reserve available when required for the purpose for which it was created in the event of war. I do not see how our gold would be in any degree more useful in India than in London. If the trouble were in this country we should have all the anxiety and expense of practising it. If the war were in Europe it might be perfectly impossible to ship gold from India to the European markets and it would remain useless in our hands. Finally Sir Vithaldas has alluded to the feeling that the gold reserve is our own money and that as a matter of national pride it should be in our own country as a visible possession. I know that such a sentiment exists and I am far from despising sentiment even in matters financial, but I cannot seriously think that it should be weighed for a moment against the practical convenience and value of holding our gold in the place where it can best serve the interests of India. I much regret that I am unable to accept the Hon'ble Member's motion.

Sir V. D. Thakersey expressed his regret at Government inability to accept his resolution and characterised the Finance Member's speech as half hearted. He once more criticised the representation of City banking interests on the Secretary of State's Council and depreciated their method of using the Indian Gold Standard Reserve.

The resolution was negatived by 35 Voting against and 34 voting for.

After the disposal of the Gold Standard Reserve resolution the Viceroy left and Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson presided.

THE COMPANIES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark introduced the Companies Bill and in asking for leave he in course of his speech, said:—"Since 1882 there has been a great increase in the number of joint stock companies in India. In 1885-86 there were only 757 companies at work with a paid up capital of 21 crores. In 1910-11 there were 2,251 companies with a paid up capital of 64 crores. The Bill follows very closely the provisions of the English Act of 1908. In such legislation as this the ideal to be aimed at is the minimum of State interference compatible with the

DUE PROTECTION OF THE INVESTOR.

We have included two and only provisions working in this direction which do not appear in the British Act. Clause 109 of the English Act provides that the Board of Trade may appoint one or more competent inspectors to investigate the affairs of any company on the application of a certain proportion of the shareholders. In the Indian Bill we propose to go further and to sprovide also that where the Registrar on perusal of any document which the Company is required to submit to him considers that any further information or explanation is necessary and where after calling on the company to submit such information he either does not receive it or is of opinion than an unsatisfactory state of affairs is disclosed he shall report the circumstances of the case in writing to the Local Government and should be open to the Local Government to so appoint an inspector. The other matter is in connection with auditors. In Sections 112 and 13 of the English Act the appointment remuneration powers duties of auditors are fully provided for, but nothing is said as to the qualifications of the men who are to act as audators in India. The question of their qualifications is one of supreme importance. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce referred to it in their letter on the subject on this legislation and I had the further advantage of discussing it with their committee as the Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and I remember when I was last in Bombay. What we propose is in adopting the English provisions also to provide in the Bill that no person holding a certificate from a Local Government entitling him in that behalf shall be appointed auditor of a company in this country. It would clearly be going too far to lay down that no one should act as an auditor who is not a chartered or incorporated accountant. Such a provision would mean an undue restriction on business, but we hope by requiring such a certification by a local Government to establish a standard which will at least facilitate the elimination of the incompetent. I may also say that the Government have under consideration a scheme for starting schools of accountancy for the training of auditors at suitable centres under the control of Local Government and for the establishment of examinations in connection with the proposed Government certificate. My Hon'ble friend the Member for Education is interesting himself in this matter and we hope that a scheme on these lines will result in opening up a lucrative field of employment for Indians. These are the two matters in which Government as at present advised propose to go further.

Sir V. D. Thackersey congratulated Mr. Clark on his Bill and said it has been brought none too soon.

Sir Cecil Graham also congratulated Mr. Clark and inquired if the Commarce Member could give them any information as to success or otherwise of the English Act.

Mr. Clark acknowledged the thanks and said that they were expecting a report from the Board of Trade on the working of the English Companies Act.

The Council adjourned to Mohday 24th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. M. HAWES, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 23rd March.

43 Parades.—Saturday 23rd instant.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, Gun Drill and Fire Discipline at Mahalaxmi Battery. Parade at Grant Road Station at 5-0 p.m.

Train will leave Colaba at 4-40 and Church Gate at 4-45 p. m.

Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.

Dress:—Khaki and Helmets.

113. Parades—E. E. Company—The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. at Apollo Bunder nightly from Wednesday, the 20th till Tuesday, 26th inclusive and proceed to Middle Ground for all night Mauning.

Members must use all endeavours to attend these night parades.

114 Prize Meeting.—The following matches will be fired on the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer rifle Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday next, the 24th instant.

Matches 6 and 10.

On conclusion of match 6, a match will be fired 1,000 yards. Conditions 1 sighter and 7 to count.

1st Prize Rs. 10.

2nd " Rs. 5.

RADIO-MEDICINAL WATER.

"Arabella" natural Radio-Medicinal water is known throughout the world for the many remarkable cures resulting from its use. It is strongly recommended and prescribed by medical men of the highest standing, in their practice, for the relief and cure of Liver, Gout, and Kidney disorders; absolutely invaluable in cases of Indigestion and Chronic Constipation; one dose will relieve, a regulated course will cure. It can be taken freely in safety by those with the most delicate constitutions, and with the best results. It is not unpleasant to the taste. In its action there is no irritation, purging or inconvenience. On this a well-known M. D. recently wrote:—"I consider its great points are:—(1) It acts, if taken in proper doses, effectually in one motion. I mean it does not lead to a series of motions almost approaching diarrhœa, as many purgatives do. (2) It causes no griping." Obtainable at a nominal cost, from all Stores and Chemists.

MINIMUM WAGES BILL.

(Continued from page 7.)

The pinch of hunger is now felt in the poorer districts of all the great cities, London among them. With food prices rising and bread already dearer, among those people whose living is always from hand to mouth the outlook is of the blackest. Distress is acute by now in such places as Nottingham, Sheffield, and Leeds. The applications to the local relieving officers have increased enormously within the last two days, and special agencies for helping the victims of the black strike have been organised.

The knowledge that coal stocks are dwindling so rapidly to vanishing point is causing the gravest anxiety to the authorities of many towns in every county. They foresee the need within a short space of days of curtailing or stopping altogether the lighting of the public streets at night. Such towns so far apart and widely different as Glasgow, Hampstead, Saffron Walden, Dover, and Accrington have begun to restrict the street lighting. This threatened shortage of the gas and electric light supply in towns, small and great, is one of the most disconcerting results of the black strike to the ordinary householder.

WIDESPREAD UNEMPLOYMENT.

London, March 8.

In the country each day greatly lengthens the list of works closed down and workers out of employment because of lack of coal; and where coal has been stocked business in many instances has been disorganized by the lack of sufficient transit facilities. New orders, as in the London wholesale trade, are mostly postponed. The following table gives the latest additions to and revisions of the numbers unemployed:—

Bolton	9,000
Dudley	1,000
Glasgow district	15,000
Grimsby Docks	1,200
Knutton Forge	500
Leeds	6,000
Newcastle	1,000
North of Ireland	3,006
Nottingham	5,000
Sheffield	12,500
South Shields	1,500
South Wales—	
Cardiff district	10,000
Swansea district	15,000
Other districts	15,000
Staffordshire	10,000
Crewe Railway Works Forge and Rail Mill	1,000
Grimsby Docks	1,000
Hull Docks	800
Many Northampton Ironworks	—
North Wales Brickworks and Ironworks..	20,000
Seton Carew Ironworks	—
Sheepbridge Ironworks	—
Staveley Furnaces...	—
Two Stockton-on-Tees Ironworks... ...	2,000
United Turkey Red Company (Limited)...	—
West Hartlepool Steelworks	—
Welling Iron Smelting firm (short time)...	—
Bo'ness	3,500
Coombs Wood	3,000
Dudley Ironworkers	300
Gateshead Railwaymen	750
Hull	1,000
Mid-Tyne District...	2,300
Middlesbrough	10,000

From an examination of the published figures it would seem that a least a quarter of a million workers other than miners who but for the strike would be in employment are now idle. In South Wales it is estimated that, including the miners, 225,000 men are out of work there.

The stoppage of the pits in the Wolverhampton district has a disastrous effect on numerous trades. All the blast furnaces, forges, and mills, and many other manufacturing concerns have been stopped. A few will go on for several days until stocks of coal are exhausted. It is estimated that over 20,000 men engaged in the various trades are thus rendered idle. One effect of the stoppage is that a leading merchant firm trading with Australia could not place an order for baling hoops for wool. He wired an inquiry to Germany, and it was promptly accepted with an undertaking to begin early delivery and complete the shipment on a stipulated date. This will be followed by other orders for material hitherto bought only in Staffordshire. Export agents are also sending orders for bars to Belgium, and others are directing their agents to get tinplates from the United States for delivery to South America and Canada. The closing of pits has a distressing influence on tradesmen and shopkeepers, who have decided to stop the credit system in mining localities.

Food prices are rising in Sheffield. Flour is up a penny per stone, butter has advanced a penny per pound, and sugar a farthing per pound.

In Leeds, if the strike lasts a week, the whole engineering trade will be paralysed. In the textile trade the situation is hardly so serious. In Sheffield the closing of the rolling mills and forges of Sheffield early this week will seriously affect many other works which depend for their supply of rolled steel upon these mills. The number of men employed at the rolling mills and forges is about 4,000 or 5,000. At several factories in Birmingham and district on Saturday the men had to be told that no further work could be found for them until the coal strike was over, and at others the hands were put on short time.

In the North

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

Col. Seely's Defence of his Artillery.

With their thoughts engrossed by the coal strike and the developments in the militant suffragist campaign the great majority of members had no inclination to listen to the debate on Army matters in the House of Commons on March 4, and they left the Chamber, the "Times" remarks, after the Prime Minister had recounted what passed last week between the Government, the coalowners, and the miners' representatives.

When, therefore, Col. Seely rose to introduce the Army Estimates the attendance was meagre. Though, he said, he would like to avoid bringing the affairs of the Army into the arena of party conflict, he could not leave untouched the controversial question whether our Army was properly armed. The Leader of the Opposition had made the charge that our Army rifle was so greatly inferior to the weapons of foreign countries that no amount of courage in our men could overcome the disadvantage under which they would suffer were we precipitated into war. After having made the most careful inquiries he could declare without any hesitation that there was not a particle of truth in this charge. He spoke with enthusiasm of our heavy guns, Horse and Field Artillery, and machine guns, and said that unless it was assumed that our generals and the advisers of the War Department were in league to misrepresent the facts we were undoubtedly the best armed of European nations. As to our rifle, it was extraordinarily reliable, as was proved in the South African war. In rapidity of firing and in accuracy it was superior to the rifles of other Great Powers. The stopping power of our bullet was as effective and probably more effective than the foreign bullet, and in one respect alone—namely, the trajectory—had other nations an advantage. There was a fantastic legend that a few months ago we were short of ammunition, but at no moment last year had we been without ample ammunition both of Mark VI. and Mark VII. In a very short time the whole of our forces would be supplied with Mark VII., and in the meantime the cartridges were interchangeable. Our Army was, and it would continue to be, the best armed Army in Europe.

After stating that steady progress had been made with the Expeditionary Force and referring to the Special Reserve, the Territorial Force, which he appealed to critics not to belittle; to the moral improvement of the men in the Regular Army, and to the question of horses for mobilisation, which had been complicated by the disuse of omnibus horses, inured to hard work, he communicated the results of the deliberations of the Technical Committee on the subject of aviation. There was to be a single Flying Corps embracing soldiers, sailors, and civilians, who accepted the obligation to serve the country in war in any part of the world. The present Air Battalion would cease to exist, part of it being absorbed into the new organisation. In a purely land war the whole corps would be available, and also in a purely naval war. The headquarters would be at Netheravon on Salisbury Plain. In the first instance, accommodation would be provided for sixty officers; there would be three terms of four months each, and it was proposed to pass through 180 officers every year. Officers wishing to join would have to obtain the approval of the military authorities and would be required to secure the Royal Aero Club certificate after learning at a private aerodrome. On presenting themselves they would receive £75. The scheme involved the purchase of 131 aeroplanes. Amid cheers he expressed the belief that he could rely on the House to provide adequate pay for these officers and adequate compassionate allowances to men who would run such great dangers. Having given additional particulars he described the scheme as an ambitious one which, it was hoped, would enable this country to hold its own in the air as it had done for centuries by land and sea.

The Leader of the Unionists stood firmly by the charge he had made. When speaking at the Albert Hall he had in his mind only the rifle of the Army, and he pictured our troops with that weapon in their hands. He affirmed that by one single question he could dispose of the Government's defence. If our rifle was the best, why were the Government going to procure a new one?

Because, answered Col. Seely, they believed that other nations would soon adopt a new rifle and because they wished to be first in the field.

Mr. Bonar Law, resuming, pointed out that while the Under Secretary for War claimed for our weapon that it was the best in the world, Lord Haldane did not take the same view two or three years ago. The rifle was bad, and this was recognised by the Government so long ago that a better one ought to have been sustituted by this time. Last summer we were in danger of war, and our troops would have been seriously handicapped had there been hostilities. The difference in trajectory between our rifle and the German rifle would have had a demoralising effect. He could imagine no excuse, said the right hon. gentleman sternly, for the Government's culpable delay in this matter.

The Army rifle was also the subject of discussion in the House of Lords.

Viscount Hardinge asked the Secretary for War whether, in the event of the Expeditionary Force having been called out for service abroad last September, the rifles of that force would have been inferior to those of the German Army.

Lord Haldane said that if, unfortunately, some catastrophe had taken place which called for the use of our troops last summer they should have found themselves with a rifle inferior in trajectory to that of Continental troops, but, nevertheless, with a very serviceable rifle, having compensating advantages, with which they would not be afraid to go into action. Our rifle had a good many advantages over the German rifle. In the new rifle, with which experiments were being made, the purpose of the War Office was to combine the advantages of the present rifle with the flat trajectory of the German rifle. A considerable number was being manufactured for the purpose of arming one or two regiments. The important point was the cartridge.

Lord Haldane said he hoped the new rifle would be supplied to the two battalions in a very short time.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—March 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lt.-Col. K. Prasad, I. M. S., 8.
Capt. A. McL. Finnie, I. A., 8.
Mr. L. A. G. Clarke, B. Cov.
Mr. C. R. Lewis, B.
Mr. P. J. MacVoy, B.
Ven. L. Kingh, B.
Mr. C. G. Spencer, M. Cov.
Major H. W. Berthon, I. A., 8o.
Major-Gen. F. H. R. Drummond, C.B., C.S.I.
Col. W. S. Delamain, D. S. O.
Lieut.-Col. R. T. B. Laurence, R. E.
Major F. E. Coningham, 2-9 G. R.
Major A. E. McBarnet, M.V.O., D.S.O. 25 Cav.
Major D. A. D. McVean 45 Sikhs.
Capt. E. S. Hancock, 90 Punj.
Capt. W. P. R. Wheatley S. T. C.
Capt. H. Norman Young, Assist. Sec. G. of I.
Capt. C. Allanson, 1-6 G. R.
Capt. C. Alexander, 81 Prs.
Capt. A. Campbell, R. E.
Capt. P. A. Maxwell, 3
Capt. T. B. Skinner, 64 Prs.
Lieut. F. Booth, R. E.
Lieut. E. S. Vicary 16 Cov.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt. H. St. G. J. Pulford I.A., B., 9 days.
Mr. H. W. P. Scrope, B. Cov., 5 mo.
Mr. R. J. Adams, B., 1 day.
Mr. H. Sherring, B., 1 day.
Mr. H. Campbell, B., 3 mo. M.C.
Mr. R. B. Smart, B., 6 mo. M.C.
Major T. H. Foulkes, I. M.S., M., 1 mo.
Mr. A. J. Cargenven, M. Cov., 2 mo. 10 days.
Mr. B. C. Leggatt, M., 3 mo. M. C.
Mr. H. F. Beale, Bo., 5 days.
Lieut.-Col. J. C. C. Perkins, Mily. Accts. Dept., 3 days.
Major W. D. Daunt, 30 K.G.O.C.I.H., 3 days.
Major J. C. Sherer, 23 Cav, 4 mo.
Major R. E. T. Money-Shewan, R.E., to April 10, 1912, M. C.
Capt. C. E. Bulteel, I.M. S., 6 mo. M.C.
Lieut. C. M. S. Manners, 104 Rifles, 5 mo. M.C.
Lieut. R. W. V. Beatty, R.I.M., 6 mo. M.C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Miss W. Walker, Q.A.M.N.S.I.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Alexander Bethell had the honour of being received by the King on March 1, upon his appointment as Commander-in-Chief, East Indian Squadron.

HEAT PROSTRATION.

Its Treatment and Cure.

Exposure to heat may cause faintness or exhaustion, or may produce still more serious effects on the brain and nervous system, including excitement, unconsciousness, and, if very severe, death from asphyxia.

In the event of an attack, the sufferer should be removed to the shade, his tight clothing loosened and cold water applied to the head. As soon as possible, he should be taken home, and, if the face be flushed and the skin hot, cold water and ice, if it can be obtained, should be applied over the head and body, and medical aid should be sought. These instructions are based on the writing of that great authority on the preservation of life in India, Sir Joseph Fayrer, but they are, of course, the merest outline of what should be done. Still, their prompt carrying out may save life, and they should, therefore, be kept prominently in mind by everyone to be made use of when necessary.

After the immediate results of the exposure have been counteracted, the question of diet, on which the maintenance of the sufferer's life and health depends, is the one which demands consideration. It is obvious that when weakened, as all the natural forces are, the stomach and digestive organs generally are in no condition to deal with the ordinary articles of diet, many of which impose a tax on the digestion. The food should, therefore, be of the blandest and most nutritious character, so as to put the least possible strain on the digestive organs. At the same time, the diet should be as revitalising and restorative as possible.

THE QUICKEST RESTORATIVE.

It needs no great knowledge of dietetics to appreciate the fact that relatively few articles combine these two necessary and important qualities. One, however, does fulfil these two requirements in a supremely advantageous manner. This is Sanatogen. Composed of the body-building part of the purest milk, chemically combined with that salt of phosphorus which is found in the nervous system, it is one of the blandest—as it is the most nutritious—revitalising and reinvigorating foods known to Science. Its use is, in many cases, followed by such a sensation of well-being that a well-known writer has described it in the words, "Almost immediately after taking it, I feel as though a stream of liquid life has been poured into me."

Even those people who do not re-act so rapidly to its benefits very soon experience a sensation of strength and revitalization which are particularly gratifying after the feeling of utter prostration and lack of tone which are so characteristic of the results of heat. In this connection the following letter from Mr. Thomas Lynn, Calcutta, will be read with particular interest, for it shows how Sanatogen enables even those who have to fight against the effects of heat when their bodily forces are weakened by disease derive immediate health and strength from the preparation.

AND THE SUREST, TOO.

Mr. Lynn writes:—"I was a broken-down wreck of a man as far as health goes, and had been a martyr to malaria for four years, being constantly in the hands of the doctors, and becoming weaker and weaker, with the natural run-down condition and its accompaniments, brain fag, nervousness and dyspepsia. Everybody advised me to go to the hills for some months; but this was impossible. Sanatogen was strongly recommended by a friend, and I am delighted to say that only two bottles have made an extraordinary difference for the better—nay, for the best. I shall always highly recommend Sanatogen everywhere I go. You will readily understand what a boon such an invigorator of life is to people out in the tropics, who have the awful heat to fight against. This is verily the land of breakdowns, hence there are many thousands who appreciate what Sanatogen has placed within their reach—'A new lease of life.'"

Sanatogen may be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, March 22.

Light rainfall has occurred atmany stations in Eastern Bengal and Assam. Chittagong reports one and a half inches and Cheerapunji one. A feebly marked depression is crossing eastwards from Baluchistan, and the temperature is rising rapidily in front of it, the forecast shows that some further rainfall is probable in Eastern Bengal and Assam. The rainfall may extend to the north of Burma and light precipitation may occur in the extreme north of India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22nd OF MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 22nd March, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme eastern districts, moderately clouded in the extreme north and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess except in the south-eastern districts; night temperature is also in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is drier than usual in the northern half of the division. Temperature is in excess at Jacobsbad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in Gujarat, Cutch and the inland districts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in slight excess in Berar; night temperature is in defect at Akola and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lighly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bombay. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess at most stations.

General Remarks.—Farther light rain has fallen at Colombo. Light to moderate cloud has spread over nearly the whole of north-west India.

Isolated thunderstorms are possible in Mysore and the Madras Deccan and isolated duststorms in the south Punjab and north Rajputana.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 22nd March, was 29·949 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 4 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

The Committee of the Athenæum Club has elected the Earl of Minto as a member under the provisions of Rule II of the Club, which empowers the annual election by the Committee of a certain number of persons "of distinguished eminence in science, literature, the arts, or for public services."

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, March 4.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the R N R Officers' Decoration upon the following officers:—Lieut. E C Miller, Engineer J. Chisholm.

War Office, March 5.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Gen. Sir Charles W. H. Douglas, from Commanding-in-Chief, the Southern Command, to be Inspector General of the Home Forces in succession to General Sir J D P French (March 1).

The following officers are appointed to the personal Staff of General Sir C W H Douglas:—As Private Secretary, Capt H M Pryce-Jones, Coldstream Guards; as Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Percy R Laurie, 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys) (March 1).

Lieut-Gen Sir Horace L Smith-Dorrien to be General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, vice General Sir C W H Douglas (March 1).

The following officers are appointed to the personal Staff of Lieut-Gen Sir HL Smith-Dorrien March 1:—As Assistant Military Secretary Major Hope Johnstone, RA; as Aide-de-Camp, Capt L W Le M Carey, R Fusiliers City of London Reg.

Lieut-Gen Sir Douglas Haig to be General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Aldershot Command, vice Lieut-Gen Sir H L Smith-Dorrien March 1.

The following officers are appointed to the personal Staff of Lieut-Gen Sir D. Haig:—As Assistant Military Secretary, Capt J Charteris, RE; as Aide-de-Camp, Capt H. B. D. Baird, 12th Cav, Indian Army, Lieut G S Lord Worsley, RHG extra March 1.

Cavalry.

5th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Maj G A S Home retires on retired pay March 6; Capt R K Kearsley to be Major March 6; Lieut R H Brand resigns his commission March 6.

7th Queen's Own Hussars—Sec Lieut C W Mason Mac-Farlane to be Lieut Jan 5.

10th Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars—Gen Cadet the Hon D W L Melville, from the RM Coll, to be Sec Lieut March 6.

16th The Queen's Lancers—Sec Lieut C E H Tempest-Hick[illegible] Feb 21.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and R F A—The following Majors are seconded for service on the Staff:—W Thwaites Feb 17; F H G Stanton Feb 23; Superny Maj B R Kirwan is restored to the establishment Feb 19 The following Capts to be Majors:—G E Bolster, and to remain seconded; E F Calthrop, and to remain seconded; H R W M Smith Feb 17. Lieut W K P Blair to be Capt Jan 31. The following Lieuts are seconded:—G E S Bowen, while studying the Russian language Feb 17; W W Gillum, for service on the Staff Feb 15; L St J R Clutterbuck, for service on the Staff Feb 20; Lieut H N N Dudding, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment March 2.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Superny Capt B S Browne is restored to the establishment Feb 18; Lieut C S Chapmen resigns his commission March 6. The following Lieuts are seconded:—J Patterson, for service with the Indian Mountain Artillery Jan 13; G T C Perram, for service on the Staff Jan 15; D J M Campion, for service with the Indian Mountain Artillery Jan 29; F A S Morgan, for service with the Indian Mountain Artillery Feb 3; J V J Ellis, for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery Feb 13. H E Smyth, for service with the Army Ordnance Department Feb 19. Capt P L Spicer to be Adjutant Feb 13.

Foot Guards.

Irish Guards—Superny Capt the Hon Claude MP Brabazon is restored to the establisnment (Feb 7).

Infantry.

R. Scots (Lothian Reg)—Superny Lieut H E Stanley Murray is restored to the establishment Jan 11).

Queen's R W Surrey Reg—The following Capts to be Majors:—L M Crofts Feb 17 F B B Pickard March 2 Superny Capt J Rainsford Hannay is restored to the establishment March 2

Buffs (E Kent Reg)—Lieut A P H Trueman to be Capt March 2.

R Fusiliers (City of London Reg)—Sec Lieut N B Elliott Cooper to be Lieut Feb 7.

King's Liverpool Reg—Capt V T Bailey to be Maj (Feb 17).

Prince of Wales's Own (W Yorks Reg)—Capt L Hume-Spry D S O., to be Major Feb 23).

R Irish Reg.—Lieut the Hon F G A Forbes to be Capt (Jan 22); Sec Lieut F G R Mockler to be Lieut (Jan 22).

R Scots Fusiliers—Capt H H Northey to be Major (Feb 24).

S Wales Borderers—Major C V R Wright retires on retired pay (March 6). The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Sec Lieut D H S Somerville is antedated to Jan 1. The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—W V D Dickinson (Jan 2): A K Godwin Austen (Jan 5)

R. Inniskilling Fusiliers—Sec Lieut E D Hanly, to be Lieut Jan 17.

Worcestershire Reg—Capt A D Green, D S O to be Major February 14.

Black Watch R Highlanders—Sec Lieut D C Hamilton Johnston to be Lieut Feb 14.

Essex Reg—Capt Sir George M H Stirling to be Major Feb 23.

Sherwood Foresters Notts and Derby Reg—Capt C R Mortimore to be Major Feb 11.

Northamptonshire Reg—Superny Capt R E Gordon is restored to the establishment Feb 7.

King's Own Yorks L I—Superny Capt W E Gataere is restored to the establishment Feb 7.

King's Shropshire L I—Major R R Gubbins D S O, retires on retired pay March 6; Capt H M Smith, DSO, to be Major March 6.

Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Reg—Maj. H. Storr retires on retired pay March 6; Sec Lieut. T. O. Priday resigns his commission March 6.

Prince of Wales's N Staffs Reg Maj F H Walker retires on retired pay March 6.

Durham L I—Sec List G Hayes to be Lieut Jan 4.

R Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut Col W Bromilow, on completion of his period of service in command of a Batt., is placed on the Half-pay List March 5; Maj A. E. Mainwaring to be Lieut Col., vice W Bromilow March 5.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev P W Guinness to be Chaplain to the Forces, Fourth Class March 5.

Memorandum.

Lieut-Col W Bromilow to be Col Oct 4 1911.

Admiralty, 4th March.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain Edward Percy Hamilton Pardoe is placed on the Retired List at his own request, with a gratuity, under the provisions of Order in Council of 29th November, 1881. Dated 1st March.

Captain Charles Bernard Mullins, Supernumerary is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Pardoe, retired. Dated 1st March.

Royal Marine Forces.

The undermentioned retired Officer is appointed to the Reserve of Officers in the rank last held by him whilst on the Active List:—Captain Edward Percy Hamilton Pardoe, Royal Marine Light Infantry. Dated 1st March.

Admiralty, 5th March.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Knyvet Wilson, V. C. G. C. B., G. C. V. O., has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 4th March.

Admiralty, 6th March.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908—Engineer Commander Frederick Philip Smith has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 2nd March.

Admiralty, 7th March.

In accordance with the provisions of Orders in Council of 8th December, 1903, and 18th October, 1909—Commander Arthur Reginald Raby has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March 1909. Lieutenant William John Branton has this day been placed on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October. Lieutenant Rowland Edward Stokes-Rees has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request.

Chief Gunner Henry Downes has this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Gunner Thomas Freemen has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant John Russell Bell to be Lieutenant. Dated 4th March.

War Office, 8th March.

Royal Engineers.

Major-General Charles John Moysey, C M G to be Colonel Commandant, vice Lieutenant-General Sir G D Pritchard, K C B deceased. Dated 24th January.

War Office, 8th March.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major Granville E Piggot, D S O The Army Service Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J O L Black, who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 24th February.

Establishments.

Staff College, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Louis J. Bols, D. S. O., The Devonshire Regiment, from Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. A. Hull, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 24th February.

Major Hugh M. de F. Montgomery, Royal Artillery from a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General and is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while so employed, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. Bols, D. S. O. Dated 14th February.

Inspection Staff, Lieutenant Bernard C. Smyth-Pigott, The Durham Light Infantry, to be an Assistant Inspector, vice Major F. J. Byrne. The Connaught Rangers, transferred to the Ordnance Factories. Dated 4th March.

Infantry.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Lieutenant Christian G. Maude is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 19th February.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Lieutenant William A. Davenport is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 5th February.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Annesley J. A. Pollock is antedated to 8th January.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Captain Thomas R. Stokoe to be Major. Dated 19th February.

Supernumerary Captain Thomas H. F. Price is restored to the establishment. Dated 21st February.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—St. John C. Stocker. Dated 5th January. Urpeth Rastrick. Dated 10th January. Hugh W. Jackson. Dated 10th January. Humphry D. S. O'Brien. Dated 22nd January.

The Army Service Corps.

Major Boyd R. Horsbrugh retires on retired pay Dated 9th March.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieutenant Edward S. Calthrop, M.B., resigns his commission. Dated 9th March

Memoranda.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Cooper Penrose, C. B., is placed on retired pay, and is granted the honorary rank of Brigadier-General. Dated 8th March.

The undermentioned Majors, Indian Army, are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while employed as General Staff Officers, 2nd grade, at the Staff College, Quetta.

Andrew Skeen, 24th Punjabis. Dated 21st January.

Reginald O'B. Taylor, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse). Dated 23rd January.

The seniority of Captain H. R. Potter, New Zealand Staff Corps, who was granted the local rank of Captain in the Army, is 9th September, 1905, and not as stated in the Gazette of 23rd February.

General Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned Officers to be Captains, Dated 9th March. Major William Sullivan Gosling, late Captain, Scots Guards. Captain and Honorary Major Samuel Thorneley, late Captain, 8th Batt., The Worcestershire Regiment. William Sebag Montefiore, late Lieutenant, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, to be Lieutenant. Dated 9th March.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Mar.	h m	ft. in.	Mar.	h m	ft. in.
S	10	m 10 12	24 9	16	m 4 28	19 3
		10 52 a	27 2		4 3 a	17 8
S	17	m 10 46	25 10	17	m 4 52	18 4
		11 15 a	27 9		4 37 a	17 1
M	18	m 11 19	26 9	18	m 5 16	17 6
		11 39 a	29 2		5 9 a	16 9
TU	19	m 11 52	27 6	19	m 5 41	16 8
					5 40 a	16 8
W	20	m 0 4	28 4	20	m 6 7	16 1
		0 26 a	28 0		6 11 a	16 10
TH	21	m 0 50	28 3	21	m 6 34	15 8
		1 2 a	28 2		6 48 a	17 4
F	22	m 0 58	28 0	22	m 7 3	15 5
		1 41 a	27 11		7 17 a	18 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar. 16 (Saturday) Sunrise 6h 47m Sunset 6h 49m
„ 17 (Sunday) „ 6h 46m „ 6h 49m
„ 18 (Monday) „ 6h 45m „ 6h 49m
„ 19 (Tuesday) „ 6h 44m „ 6h 50m
„ 20 (Wednesday) „ 6h 44m „ 6h 50m
„ 21 (Thursday) „ 6h 43m „ 6h 50m
„ 22 (Friday) „ 6h 42m „ 6h 50m

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, March 19th, 3h. 8s-7m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th, 8h. 31·0m. a.m.; Full Moon, April 2nd, 3h. 34·6m. am. Last Quarter, 9th, 8h, 53·8m. a.m.

"The brief announcement that the Amsterdam General Radium Company have purchased the entire present stock of radium at the command of the Austrian Government is deserving of serious attention. The therapeutic use of radium is in its infancy; but a very wide prospect has already been opened up. It is essential to the well-being of humanity that the formation of a 'radium ring' should not be permitted. At present the Austrian pitchblende deposits are far the largest source of supply; but hopes are entertained that Cornwall may yield a handsome addition. The Cornish deposits should be jealously guarded," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

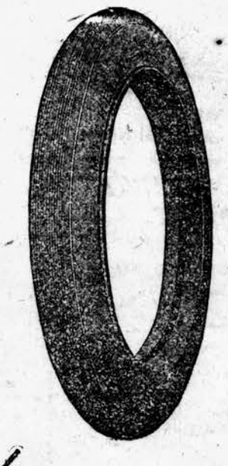
A political joke is recorded from Brazil. Defending the choice of French military instructors instead of German, a senator argued that Germany had designs on Brazil. "Indeed," he said, "many of them look upon us already as a German colony." Whereupon another senator of the Imperial Republic shouted, "Yes, Antarctic Germany!" It is a jest that needs thinking over. Later in the debate a third Brazilian senator told a perfectly mythical story in illustration of the difference between German and French military ideals. "To show the superiority of German discipline, a German General once said to a French General: 'Once the order to march was given a German army would never stop, not even if it had to throw itself down a precipice across its path.' To which the French General replied: 'And that only proves the superiority of the French soldier. If a French general gave the order to march towards a precipice the army would march, but it would stop at the brink of the abyss to throw the general in.'"

Mark the differences between the

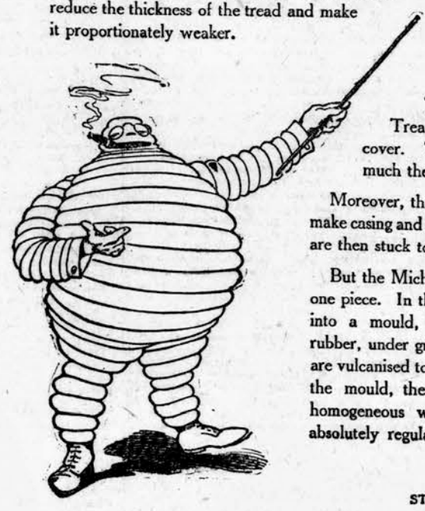
MICHELIN

Square Tread

and an ordinary cover:



A tyre which is most artistically sculptured—a thing of ribs and lumps, hollows and humps—is one of the fads nowadays. Such grooves reduce the thickness of the tread and make it proportionately weaker.



The Michelin Square Tread, as you see, is a plain cover. Therefore, it is just so much the thicker and stronger.

Moreover, the common practice is to make casing and tread separately. These are then stuck together.

But the Michelin Square Tread is all one piece. In this case the cover is put into a mould, and both canvas and rubber, under great hydraulic pressure, are vulcanised together. When it leaves the mould, therefore, the cover is a homogeneous whole: every part is absolutely regular.

STOCKISTS.

BOMBAY: FRENCH MOTOR-CAR & ELECTRIC Co., New Queen's Road.
HILL SAWYER & Co., Meadows Street.
CALCUTTA: RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, 110, 111 Russo Road., North.
THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR and ELECTRIC Co., 55 Bentinck St.
MADRAS: ADDITION and Co., Mount Road.
SIMPSON and Co., 201 Mount Street.

29

STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.

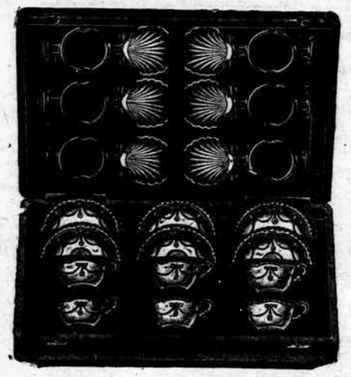
Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.

Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved glass 2½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3½ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.



Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver, mounted China case, complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 33-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 5-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 8 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-8.

Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63. „ „ 72 „ „ 35-8 „ „ 32

Menu Card holders Rs. 10. Cash Rs. 9.

MARCKS & Co., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

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TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Packed Free. All charges Prepaid to your door direct from our Factory. Highest-grade Bicycles made. HEAD COVENTRY FLYERS WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS. Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coventry Variable-Speed Gear, Flyer or Brooks Saddles, etc. LATEST MODELS £3.10s. to £9 Tyres and accessories half usual prices. AGENTS wanted in each district. Write at once; using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and our Special Offer on sample machine. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 323, LIVERPOOL.

For particulars, catalogues &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. 323," P. O. Box 249, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

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"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
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W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buidings.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 21.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 22.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	77 3-4		unchgd
do. Rentes ...	94		unchgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	93 3-4		unchgd
3 do. Gov. Securities...	84 5-16		1-16
Bar Silver in London ...	2d 13-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence...	2d 13-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 1-4		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·24		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·45 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York...	4·81 3-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Feb.		
do. 2 months' sight	3 9-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
do. 6 months' sight...	3 3-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 60 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

The Bombay mails of the 9th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£38,300,000	Inc. £ 300,000
Public Deposits	...£25,000,000	Inc. £ 1,200,000
Other Deposits	...£41, 00,000	Dec. £2,600,000
Government Securities	...£14 300,000	Unchgd.
Other Securities	...£41,900,000	Dec. £1,200,000
Notes and Gold	...£28,700,000	Inc. £ 400,000

The Bank's Reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Quiet.
Futures	Quiet.
Manchester	...Firm with a good demand
Total sales	... 5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 "
Imports	..16,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·09—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9 un—d

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·84 —03	5·84 —02	5·84 —02	5·83 —02	5·82 —02
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·78 —03	5·75 —02	5·72 —02	5·70 —02	

New York official noon call March 10.34; July 10.46.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 10·71; July 10·74.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	22,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	8,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	17,000
Exports to Continent ...	43,000
Spot Cotton—	10·55—10
Futures—Month of May 10·35—08	Declined on longs unloading and on weakness in New Orleans market.
Futures—Month of July 10·49—09	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...10 5-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of May	... 10 73—67
Do. do July	... 10·72—68
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—	
Wheat White Karachi ...	39 3-4+1 2-4
Do. Months—Mar.-April.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	39 1-4+5-8
Do Months—Mar.-April—London—Sellers.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	38 3-4+1-8
Do. Month—March—Sellers—Firm.	
Barletta Busso 62 1-2lbs	.....
Do. Months—	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	.....
Do Month	.....
New South Wales	37 3-4+3-8
Do. Months—Mar.—Value.	

SEEDS.

LINSEED—	
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	...65 1-2+1-4
Do. Month—Mar.-May.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Calcutta	... 61 1-2
Do Months ... April-June.	
Do Name of Port—London—Done and Sellers.	
Tone—Firm.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...58 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—	
£ 6-16-3 +0-4-9—Mar.-Apr.—Hull—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—	
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).	... 14 5-8 unchgd
RUBBER—	
Para Rubber	... 5 1 +1-2d.
	Mar.-Apr.—Sellers—Firm
METALS—	
Copper Brazers	... £ 76 3-1+1-4
Yellow Metal	... £ 5 5-8 +1-16
Standard Copper G M B	... £ 66 1-8+1-4
FREIGHT—	
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals	... Nominal
SUGAR—	
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	... 18 9—3d
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet. Very little business.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...	... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...	... ...
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	... 15 1-4—1 1-4d.
Months of Shipments	... May.—Sellers.
Tone—Flat. Opened easier. Closed quiet.	
M A B & Similar Crystal C & F India	... 19 11 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments	...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull and nothing doing.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	... 17 unchgd
Month of Shipments	... March.-Value
Tone—Quiet.	
Java Sugar—Unchanged. Very limited business.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [22ND MARCH 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 20th Mar., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	14	16,447
B B and C I Railway ...	19	22,155

FINANCIAL.

BANK RATES :—
Bank of Bengal rate since 21st Mar. 6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay " " 29th Mar. 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras " " 29th Janv. 8 per cent.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened easier at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d, on Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance, but private bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. June
Do. do France	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...141 3-4
Shanghai "	...195 3-4
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened steady at 96 for Cash and the Settlement and closes at the same rate. A moderate business has been done,

We quote :—

Cash ...	...	Rs.	96	0 0
Settlement	...	"	96	0 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-8 lower for ready at 26 13-16 and 1-16 lower for delivery in two months, also at 26 13-16. New York was 1-4 down at 58 1-4. The local market continues firm for ready bars and the 1st Settlement, but is easier for the 2nd Settlement. Closing rates are as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	...	Rs	23 14 9
Australian "	...	...	"	23 14 9
Sovereigns "	...	...	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty		...	"	71 2 6
" 1st Settlement		...	"	71 5 0
" 2nd "		...	"	68 1 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs, 19·20 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1-32d. lower than last week, viz. 1s. 4 1-16d. and 60·70 lakhs T. T., also 1-32d. lower, at 1s. 4 3 32d., tenderers however receiving only 4 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 100·30 lakhs and for next week the amount to be allotted is again 80 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 1st March and arrived to-day with the mail of the 8 h March brings £240,000 gold, £40,000 silver and £110,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...	Rs. 10,90,000
Bombay ...	...	...	" 1,90,000
Madras ...	...	...	" 20,.00
Total...	...	...	" 13,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 8th March and comes with the mail of the 15th March, brings £230,000 Bar gold, £210,000 Silver and £60,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...	Rs. 15,90,000
Bombay ...	...	...	" 40,000
Madras ...	...	...	" 3,00,000
Total...	...	...	" 19,30,000

The "Oceana" which left London on the 15th March having been lost the Specie Shipments advised by her, viz : £470,000 bar gold, £550,000 silver and £20,000 sovereigns for Bombay, will not come by the mail of the 22nd March, which brings the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...	Rs. 14,70,000
Bombay ...	...	...	" Nil
Madras ...	...	...	" 4,50,000
Total ...	...	...	" 19,20,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	4,30,000	.....
Other Deposits	10,66,000	.....
Sundries	50,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	2,00,000
Other Authorized Securities	unchgd	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities...	4,42,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	65,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	14,83,000
Bullion	.....	30,000
Balance with other Banks.	3,13,000	.....
Sundries.....	21,000	.....
Cash	24,81,000	.....

COTTON STATISTIC.

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	87,285	69,355	+17,930
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 21st Mar.	16,52,651	1,481,327	+171,324
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	9,329	21,878	—12,549
China ...			
Japan ...	55,756	3,950	+51,806
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	65,085	25,828	+ 39,257
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 21st Mar.			
Europe ...	139,562	481,416	— 341,854
China ...	15,835	6,265	+ 9,570
Japan ...	560,521	303,187	+ 257,334
Coast Ports ...	16,824	24,795	— 7,971
Total...	732,742	815,663	— 82,921
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	4,891	20,059	— 15,168
China ...			
Japan ...	19,726	4,962	+ 14,884
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 3rd February, 1912, 22,268 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st to 23rd Dec, 1911—17,630 bales.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 18th March.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount of Revised Estimate to be remitted during 1911-12	... £ 26,438,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 16th Mar. 1912, by Council Bills.....	a £25,928,127
Balance to be remitted from 17th March to 31st March 1912	£ 560,173

a Of this sum £1,988,200 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	9,384	252,766	326,851
Central India... ...	7,341	94,176	104,568
Barsee and Nagur ...	4,150	75,596	82,691
Berar	20,211	417,516	255,848
Central Provinces ...	13,656	295,064	106,062
Total Comras ...	54,742	1,135,118	876,000
Dholleras	1,008	18,354	89,649
Broach	4,390	132,983	67,108
Compta and Dharwar.	5,969	43,617	38,130
Westerns	2,141	15,040	4,944
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	5,081	99,151	284,096
Bengals. (Rajputana)	4,515	44,262	75,328
Sind	2,947	61,165	46,826
Persian	77	2,712	322
American	5,925	90,949	1,676
Egyptian	...	825	1,446
Other sorts	150	8,475	302
Total ...	87,285	1,652,551	1,481,327

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 21st Mar., 1912	1,652,651
	1,952,651
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 21st Mar. 1912	732,742
	1,219,909
Afloat	24,617
	1,195,292
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	534,000
	661,292
Less Estimated loss destroyed by fire...	12,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 22nd Mar., 1912 ...	649,292
Difference since last week	+ 10,456

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Fluctuations in the Home markets have been chiefly on weather reports from America. The strike has had little effect on the market as mills were well supplied with coal beforehand, and can continue working for some time. In the meanwhile it is to be hoped that the measures about to be taken by Government will lead to a resumption of work in the mines. There appears to be a good undertone to the market, and Manchester is firm with a considerable business doing in cloths. The closing tone of the Home markets is easier, but further fluctuation are probable as the latest private telegrams report a continuance of unfavourable weather. They also report great difficulty in a settlement of the strike.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Differences.
Futures May ...	10·52	10·38	—·14
" July ...	10·63	10·49	—·14
Spot ...	10·75	10·55	—·20
New Orleans—			
Futures May ...	10·83	10·70	—·13
" July ...	10·89	10·72	—·17
Spot ...	10 11-16	10 5-8	—1-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Mar.-Apl.	5·90	5·84	—·06
" June-July...	5·89	5·83	—·06
Spot ...	6·12	6·09	—·03

The attention of the local market during the week may be said to have been confined to the Broach settlement. Fluctuations have occurred the lowest point touched for good Broach being Rs. 265. Since reaching this level the tone of the market has been steadier, as a considerable quantity of the tenders against good Broach are being weighed over. Yesterday the rate had advanced to Rs. 272 but, being a holiday, there was very little doing. To-day the market opened with good Broach quoted Rs. 268-9. Some settlements of Oomras styles have been made, but the chief interest has centered around Broach, and will do so until the settlement is completed. The quantity of Broach weighed over, and the quantity of further tenders, will chiefly affect prices.

Receipts this week have again been large and the excess, as compared with last year, in the total receipts to date is now 171,000 bales. Of the total 91,000 bales are American Cotton. There is little doubt that the receipts for the season will now reach twenty-two and a half lakhs of bales, if not more.

The demand for ready cotton has been very moderate, but prices for the best lots have been maintained owing to the scarcity of cotton up to fine in class. Lower grades are more or less neglected and are difficult to move.

LATER.
During the morning good Broach advanced to Rs. 270. At Colaba the market firmed up to Rs. 272 1-2 which was the closing rate. Khamgaon-Akola is quoted Rs. 273. The market closes firm.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach	... Rs.	278	March
Good M G Broach	"	272 1-2	"
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat ...	"	285-6	"
Fine M G Nagpur	"	283-4	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	"	278	"
F. G. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	273	"
Fine M G Khandesh ...	"	263	"
F. G. H. G. Khandesh ...	"	257	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	260	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	"	244	"
Good H. G. Westerns ...	"	269	Apr.-May.
Good M. G. Westerns ...	"	275	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	"	296-7	"

LIVERPOOL OPENED :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	6,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	22,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-April.	Apl-May.	May-June
5·87	5·87	5·86
+03	+03	+02
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·85	5·84	5·80
+02	+02	+02
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·77	5·74	5·72
+02	+02	+02

F-R-E-I-G-H-T-S.

Business on a fairly large scale has been put through during the past week at the following rates.

ANTWERP :—1,800 tons rel ets at 19s. March. The B. I. S. N. Co'y have booked 1,250 tons for June at 16s. 6d. light seeds, 17s. 6d. seeds.

DUNKIRK : 700 tons at 19s. seeds, 20s. wheat :—21s. seeds cotton.

ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM :—The Indian Lloyds booked 1,500 tons each month July to December at 15s. light seeds; 16s. seeds cotton ; and for June at 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.

GENOA :—400 tons April at 22s. 6d.

NAPLES :—2,900 tons wheat for May at 23s. to 23s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL-MARSEILLES :—The Ellerman Line booked 500 tons light seeds at 17s. seeds cotton at 17s. 6d. for July ; and 1,200 tons each month, August to December, at 16s. light seeds : 16s. 6d. seeds cotton ; 17s. wheat, small lots.

HULL.—Per Wilson Line 1,000 tons each month July to December at 15s. 6d. light seeds; 17s. 6d. seeds.

LONDON.—The P. and O. booked 500 tons August at 16s. and 17s; and also 500 tons each month September to December at 15s. and 16s.

FIXTURES.—S. S. "Dorrington Court" at 26s, dead weight basis, to Hamburg, Bremen for April.
The market closes firm.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The local market has fluctuated during the week, but owing to advancing markets at Home the tendency has been for higher prices. The reduction of the estimate of the Argentine Crops by 230,000 quarters was reported during the week, and this may have had something to say to the firmness at Home. There has been a good demand for ready seed and shipments have been fairly large. At the close the market is irregular for forward, the rate yesterday being Rs. 11-10-6 while to-day's quotations are as under.

We quote:—
Ready ... ...Rs. 11 13 0 B.T.
Apl.-May ... ... " 11 9 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
During the past week the market has been firm and a moderate business has been put through. We quote at the close :—

Brown Delhi Ap-May... Rs. 7 14 3 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... " 8 4 6 "
Brown Katni Ready ... " 7 12 5 B.T
Cawnpore Ready ... " 8 6 6 B.T.

WHEAT :—
Owing to buying orders from up-country the market has been steadier this week and prices have advanced. The Home market close firmer.

We quote :—
White Pissi Ready ... Rs. 5 5 6 R. T.
White Delhi Ap.-May ... " 5 5 6 "

GINGELLYSEED:—
The market has kept steady during the week and a moderate business has been done at current rates.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	55	8 0
Black Kutni ...	"	47	8 0
Mughi	"	54	8 0
Red Jubbulpore ...	"	52	0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	"	59	0 0

POPPYSEED :—
The tone of this market has been firmer and prices are about 2 annas per cwt higher on the week.

We quote :—
Ap.-May ... ... Rs. 11 4 6 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—
The market has been quiet but steady with a small business passing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	35	4 0
Forward	"	7	2 0

COTTONSEED :—
Has also ruled quiet but steady as under.

We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Prices have kept steady but there is not so much business doing.

We quote :—

Bold	...Rs.	43	0 0
Small	... "	41	8 0

MOWRASEED :—
The market is quiet.
We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	7	0 0 B.T.
Forward	"	7	4 0 R.T

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	...	...	87,285 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	49,294 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	155,160 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	16,106 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	16,324 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	90 "
Groundnuts...	...	...	28,559 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	72,604 "
Rice ...	...	...	39,078 "
Myrabollams	...	...	30,120 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	140,911 "
Mowraseed ...	...	...	24 "
Gram ...	...	...	32,551 "
Jowar ...	...	...	23,750 "
Maize ...	...	...	25,941 "

LOCAL YARNS.

Little business has been done during the week. Spinners are not inclined to reduce their prices, while on the other hand business with China is almost at a standstill. A few small sales of No. 10's have been made at current rates. The tone of the market is quiet but steady.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

Grey Goods.—The market during the week has continued steady and unchanged.

White Goods.—We have no change to report in this market, which is steady.

Prints and Dyed Goods.—The market continues steady and prices are kept up owing to stocks being light. Forward business is still being done for August-November shipment.

Turkey Red Plain Goods.—The local market is quiet with a moderate demand ; and the Home market is steady and unchanged.

Turkey Red Prints.—The market is quiet and the demand is moderate.

Dhooties.—The Home market continues steady. There is a moderate demand in the local market.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market shows little or no change during the week and the latest quotations are £75 for French Copper and £61-10 for Box metal. Our market continues steady and some sales of Yellow metal are reported during the week.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chankar" per two tins ...	3	14	0
Kerosine Oil "Chankar" per 8 gallons ...	2	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	9	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	15	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3	4	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair.....	3	14	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit.....	.....		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	.....		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	0	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3	10	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	2	15	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	9	0
Anchor Tins per pair	4	0	0
Shell 150° Cases per case	5	4	0
Anchor cases per case	4	6	0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

			Per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	"	6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150°	American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 76°	Abel A'can	"	4 12 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel a'can	"	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	"	4 4 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	"	4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins	3 14 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...135°		"	3 14 0
		per 8 Impl. gallons	
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins135°		"	3 4 0
		per 2 tins.	
Camel Brand in tins125° Strong.		"	3 14 0

BOMBAY E.S. AND T. COMPANY.

The monthly statement of earnings for Feb. 1912.

	Earnings for Febr'ary, 1912.	Increase or Decrease over same month last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction.....	1,94,347	+ 17,075	+ 10·19
*Electric Supply.....	64,067	+ 15,710	+ 32·48
Total.....	2,58,414	+ 33,685	+ 14·98
	Total Earnings from January 1912.	Increase or Decrease over same period last year.	
	Rs.	Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction.....	4,00,357	+ 37,766	+ 10·42
aElectric Supply ...	1,34,840	+ 36,513	+ 37·13
Total.....	5,35,197	+ 74,279	+ 16·11

a Exclusive of Power supplied to the Tramways.

SHARES.

The market is steady and prices have advanced in almost all cases during this week. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,790, Bank of India's at Rs. 63 1-2; Indian Specie Bank shares at Rs. 50 1-2; Bombay Merchant Bank shares at Rs. 10; Eastern Bank shares at Rs. 79 and later on at Rs. 80; Press shares are steady. Indian Cotton at Rs. 132 1-2 ; New Berar's at Rs. 515 ; New Mofussil's at Rs. 825 ; Khaegaum Press shares have changed hands at Rs. 280. In mill companies, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company shares, after touching Rs. 355, have improved to Rs. 365; Century Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 280. Central India's to Rs. 2,010 ; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares to Rs. 1,315 ; Cresent to Rs. 77 1-2 ; David's to Rs. 425; Edward Sassoon Mill shares to Rs. 205; Fazulbhoy's to Rs. 287 1-2 ; Finlay's to Rs. 290; Kohinoor's to Rs. 747 1-2; Laxmi Cotton have declined to Rs. 1,365; Manockjee Petit's after touching Rs. 2,450 ; have closed at Rs. 2,433; for April delivery. New Great Eastern have been put through at Rs. 192 1-2 ; New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 910 ; Phoenix have improved to Rs. 105 ; Staadard's to Rs. 1,225 ; Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,360. In miscellaneous companies, Bombay Burma Trading Corporation have ruled at and about Rs. 557 1-2 ; Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 150; and Preference shares at Rs. 176. Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 272 1-2 and Preference shares at Rs. 278 3-4 ; Central India Mining Company shares are steady at Rs. 34; Kemps have changed hands at Rs. 178; Phillip's at Rs. 36 1-2; Port Canning and Land Improvment Co's shares at Rs. 760. Shivrajpur's at Rs. 16 X. D; Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 73; Preference shares are quiet at Rs. 166 and Deferred shares at Rs. 126; Thackers have changed hands at Rs. 195 and Treacher at Rs. 480. In railway companies, Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 652 1-2 X. D. Amritsar Patti at Rs. 130 ; Tapty Valley are unchanged at Rs. 525 C. D. Ahmedabad Dholka have changed hands at Rs. 125 X. D; Central Provinces are steady at Rs. 38 and Guzerat Ry. shares at Rs. 90. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
City of Athens s—550cwts. myrabollams, M Chogpal; 200 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co. ; 26 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. ; 100 bales cotton, C. Peraj and Co. ; 31 bales wool, D. Sagjee ; 110 bales cotton waste, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR LONDON.
Persia s—120 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR HULL.
Moutebello s—12,000 cwts. castorseed, 2,000 cwts. barley, Ralli Bros ; 6,000 cwts. wheat, Sanday and Co. ; 1,200 cwts. wheat, 2,000 cwts. castorseed, 23,800 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co. ; 390 bales hemp, T. Morrison and Co.
Zamora s—16,250 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co. ; 1,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.
Hatumet s—2,020 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co. ; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ROTTERDAM.
Gramsburgen s—2,000 cwts. gram, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAVRE.
Batiscan s—16 bags sandalwood, Rahu and Khan.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Lord Stanley s—8,698 cwts. ground nuts, 5,760 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros. ; 1,080 cwts. bones, J. Livingstone and Co. ; 1,976 cwts. linseed, S. Cooverji and Co. ; 1,000 tons manganese ore, R. A. Willis.

FOR MARSEILLES.
City of Athens s—1,000 cwts. linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co. ; 1,290 cwts. groundnuts, J. Fachiri ; 2,963 cwts. linseed, S. Cooverji and Co. ; 1,560 cwts. wheat, 640 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.
Trifels s—200 bales hemp, H Govindjee; 2200 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee; 119 bales hemp, D M Doongajee; and Co; 276 cwts gum, P Jaithabhai and Co; 500 cwts horns, Hollingburst and Co; 507 cwts, myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co; 1100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 246 bales cotton, 1999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts gram, L Dreyfus and Co; 12153 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 110 bales cotton A Blaschreck and Co; 220 bales cotton, the Bombay and Co; 2000 cwts gram S Cooverjee and Co; 601 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy and Co; 440 bales cotton 2 pcls geranium oil; Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

FOR BREMEN.
Trifels s—8000 cwts barley 2000 cwts gram, L Dreyfus and Co; 3000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros

FOR ANTWERP.
Bethoven s—200 bales cotton 150 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co: 1007 cwts myrabollams, J Nerbheram and Co; 2000 cwts groundnuts, H Vaneehand and Co; 200 bales cotton, K Vishram and Co; 4002 cwts gingelly seed, J Faniri; 300 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co; 2000 cwts linseed, 2000 cwts maize, K Divchand and Co; 1040 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon & Co; 275 bales cotton, the Bombay and Co; 150 bales hemp, 180 bales hemp, S Soorajmal and Co; 1000 cwts linseed, H Maganlal; 6003 cwts gingellyseed, G D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Begum s—100 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co ; 50 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 79 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.
Assaye s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 4 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.
Assaye s—206 cwts shark fins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 145 cwts gum, A H Mawji and Co ; 198 cwts sharkfins, 6 cwts fishmaw 100 bales twist, Esmail Essabhoy ; 225 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Assaye s—400 bales twist, M M Essabhoy ; 400 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MOJI.
Begum s—50 bales cotton, H K Madraswalla & Co.

FOR OSAKA.
Begum s

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

HOME RULE SUSPENDED.

London, March 6.

After Manchester, the notorious difficulties between Mr. Redmond and the Cabinet have become still harder of solution, and the attempt to produce a Bill is postponed until after Easter. Home Rule is not only hung up in the official sense. For all moral and practical purposes it is finally hung up by the neck. It is easy to promise a "sort of" Parliament to Ireland. The difficulty arises when you begin to inquire, What sort? For this Parliament, Home Rule is stone dead. The whole sordid conspiracy to evade the judgment of the people and to purchase office by bribing a faction here and a faction there has tumbled to the ground. The fate of the authors of the Bribery Budget and the Parliament Bill will add a memorable and wholesome lesson to the records of politics.

THE CHURCH IN WALES.

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The choice made of his successor is, in the first place, an adroit compromise. Very wisely, the development of the Imperial Defence Committee has not been fettered by hard-and-fast rules. But it was a general understanding that the secretaryship should be held alternately by soldier and sailor. Captain M. P. A. Hankey is a blue Marine, "soldier and sailor too." The choice of a junior officer to hold a post previously filled by a general and a captain, promoted to flag rank during his term of office, probably signifies a more important change, however—namely, that the secretary is, in future, to be a permanent official. This is a development strongly advocated by those who have had experience of the working of the Committee.

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SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

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NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit an Error to give it a trial to test its value.

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TO H. M. KING GEORGE V.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

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